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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,493—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st March 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	......	2,771	16th March.
*S. S. AMPHITRITE	....	3,820	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	25th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th February, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	[illegible]ubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	[illegible]chmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	[illegible]egre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI a[illegible]ARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every [illegible]tion received for despatc as CARGO to [illegible]ssrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

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CALCUTTA.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd March.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	3rd Mar. 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received a c disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

CLARETS.

TREACHER & CO, LD.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Imported Direct from

P. DUBOIS & CO., Bordeaux.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.
Cotes St. Eulalie	10	0
S. Julien Medoc	11	8
Bordeaux	11	8
Petit Medoc	13	8
Superior Medoc	16	0
Chateau Lagrange	23	8
Graves	19	0
Chateau Larose	29	0
Chateau Margaux	36	0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. 1-[illegible] Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST

UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE."

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 [illegible]	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,300 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1902.

A SHORT LIST OF USEFUL ARTICLES.

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BINOCULARS.	The now well-known "Flammarion." The Cheapest Perfect Glasses on the Market. Several Regiments in India now use the "Flammarion" Binoculars for Military purposes. Excellent Binoculars for the Races.
BINOCULARS.	GOERZ-TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES transcend any of the old-fashioned Glasses. The most powerful Glasses made. The principles underlying the construction of the TRIEDER-BINOCULARS can be best appreciated by comparing them with the other systems.
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CHRONOGRAPHS.	Without Watch, Simple Action, Perfect Recorders. Movements controlled by action on the winding Coronet.
DOUBLE SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS.	CHRONOGRAPHS, without Watch. Has two Chronograph Hands. Is useful in timing 2 Horses. With Watches. A large selection in Metal, Silver and Gold.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

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Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella in tins, Milan Sausages in skin.

Cepes S. Anne, French real point Asparagus and Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms Dry and in Vinegar, Sourcrout, Fonds d'Artichoke, Champignons, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets Petit Pois Ex-Tin, French Beans, Pate de foi Gras.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Best Sardines in Oil, Thon Fish, Veatresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German Cucumbers, and mixed Pickles, Franch and Italian Olives, Olives Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

French Liqueours assorted and Italian Wines. Price List free on application.

Maccaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted; Lantilles, Dry Peas, Milanese Grams, Caroline Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Almonds, and Hazelnuts.

Alfonsa and Fernandina Goa Mangoes preserve.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.
THE BICYCLE DRAWING :

On Saturday last having been successful to Both Patrons and the Management, a Handsome Bicycle will be given away

On SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.

COUPONS WILL BE GIVEN NIGHTLY.
Drawing of the Bicycle to take place at the Circus.
Every person purchasing a Ticket of Admission (Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, will be given a Coupon-number during the week.

NOTICE.—The drawing takes place at the Circus in presence of the audience and the winning number must be there, or the drawing goes on, until among the audience present.

R. LOVE, Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
MR. BEZONJEE PESTONJEE
(OF PINTO HOTEL, MATHERAN.)
Who for the past seasons has been Representative in Bombay of this Circus.

A GREAT NOVELTY BILL.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH ;
SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
A GOLD AND SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONG THE CHILDREN.
Children half price to all parts of the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES : Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only; Annas 8,
Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.......................Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
IN THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 25TH FEB.
"CIRCUS GIRL"
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 26TH
AND THURSDAY, 27TH FEB.
"GAIETY GIRL"
FRIDAY, FEB. 28TH & SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH,
"RUNAWAY GIRL"
MONDAY 3RD, & TUESDAY 4TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
WEDNESDAY, 5TH & THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
THE GAY PARISIENNE

In which the following Specially Selected Company will appear :—

Mr. J. A. WARDEN	Miss MARIE SHIELDS.
Mr W. H. KEMBLE.	Miss GAYNOR ROWLANDS.
Mr. CHAS. BROWN.	Miss HELEN SEDGER
Mr. CHAS. BOVIS.	Miss GWLADYS PARRY.
Mr. WILLIAM BOVIS.	Miss EDITH CORAL.
Mr. FRITZ RIMMA.	Miss ALICE POWELL.
Mr. W. TALLEUR ANDREWS.	Miss EDITH GAUNT.
Mr. HARRY GREGORY.	Miss WINIFRED WOOD.
Mr. EDWARD LAURI.	Miss LILLIE LEVERNE.
	Miss HILDA CORAL.
	Miss ELISE COOKE.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4	Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3	Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1902.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. POLLEN, B. A., L. L. D., I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1902, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT :—"PROGRESS" (a problem).

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of CONDEMNED and OBSOLETE RAILWAY STORES and MATERIAL will be held at the Company's General Stores, at Nagpur, on 24th March, 1902, commencing at 7 A. M.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, Dated 21st Feb. 1902.

THE BOMBAY SEED CRUSHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company duly convened and held at 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1902, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Bombay Seed Crushing Company, Limited, cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily" and at the same meeting Messrs. Dunkerley Snell & Miller were appointed joint Liquidators for the above purpose and considering the state of the Company's affairs these gentlemen agreed to give their services gratuitously.—Dated the 22nd of February 1902.

J. H. DUNKERLEY,
Chairman of the above meeting.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects, by D. J. Tata, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS HONOURS (LONDON), Rs. 4, care of The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., near Currency Bank.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette' Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annaseach. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 for year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIS Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed, Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line. Minimum charge Four Annas.

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or an Interpreter. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. "67 F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 111. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will take place at the Bath House on Tuesday, 25th February, at 5-30 P. M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Hon. Secretary.

SILICATE PAINTS.

EXTRA-GLOSS ready mixed SILICATE PAINTS supplied from stock. These are cheaper than Enamels but have a similar appearance and produce a very decorative effect, prices and particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

A FIRE took place at the JAIRAM MILLS, situate at DeLisle Road, on the 19th November, 1901. From enquiries made upto date there is nothing to show the cause of the fire.

In the event, however, of its being proved to be due to Arson or Incendiarism the above reward will be paid to the person or persons other than the actual culprit or culprits who will furnish information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS!

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY
BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of very valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Schneider, grand art pictures, best electro-plated ware, suitable for giving presents, organ, baba perambulator, musical box, bicycle, &c. at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1902, at 1 p.m., at the above address, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as drawing-room sets, lined rich tapestry cabinets, almirahs, Brussels carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, very best electroplated-ware by Reed and Barton and others, suitable for giving presents, standing, hanging and table lamps, grand art pictures, one cottage piano by A. Schneider, one organ with 7 stoppers, bicycle, one strong-built victoria and one horse complete, baba perambulator, rocking horse, musical box, Japanese vases, &c., the property of Mr. CURSETJEE S. TALYARKHAN, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding to England.

The property of another gentleman—
1 rubber-tyre cabriolette by Windover, nearly new.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.
Bombay, 25th February, 1902.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS ? Of course I did ; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed ! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx ! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound ? You make no secret of admiring her complexion."

"What's that to do with it ? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it ? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint ! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint ! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist ? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say ! Thank Heaven for that ! You unfeeling wretch ! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.......................5½
„ 1 Year ....5 „
„ 6 Months.......................4½ „
„ 3 Months........................4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. S. THOMSON,
Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCHES : LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ½ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

R. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.

WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
Cheese, on cut, at Annas 12 per lb.
Breakfast Ham at Annas 14 per lb.
Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TURNER'S FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY, as specially made to meet Indian requirements, is the best and cheapest in the market. Any size of Mill can be supplied, suitable for turning out either high-class Flour or Atta.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Agents : E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith an absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

ON VIEW.

J. L. TULLOCH'S HORSES, landed per S. S. "URLANA" can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S STABLES, Gowalia Tank. Broken in Chargers, Hunters and Hacks.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Contractors,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901
SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,8[illegible],00,000

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£94 9-16 = unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes..........£101 ..
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........£108 ..
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ...£64 5-8 = ..
Bar Silver in London..........25 3-8 = ..
Exchange on London at Paris. .25·15 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. =unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = ..
" India Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = ..
Cotton Total visible supply.......... 3,960,000 Bales.
" " of which is East Indian. 120,000 "
" " stock in London .... 6,000 "
" " quantity in sight.......... 8,480,000 "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 400 bales. Surats nil. Imports 44,000. Spot 4 21-32. Arrivals closed dull.

New York Market closed.
Linseed 54 1-2. Silver Ap.-May. Tone firmer.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Apl.-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4·35	4·33	4·35	4·35	4·18
—1		—1	—1	—1

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 22nd February 1902 :—

Cotton	19,725	Bales.
Wheat	1,018	Cwts.
Linseed	22,392	"
Rapeseed	13,187	"
Gingellyseed	11,564	"
Poppyseed	18	"
Groundnuts	801	"
Castorseed	5,669	"
Rice	946	"
Myrabollams	5,842	"
Cottonseed	11,422	"

Imports of treasure ex s. s. 'Massilia' from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,84,200
Silver Bullion	Rs. 19,42,092

BOMBAY, MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Exchange—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 months at D A ...	1s 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do ...	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do ...	171
Marks 3 do do ...	139
Hongkong 30 Days	149
Shanghai 30 "	134
Japan 30 "	184

Government Paper—3 1-2 perjcent. tone unsettled.

Cash	96-7
1st Settlement	96-9
2nd do.	97-0

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	8 do
Bank of Bengal	8 do
Bank of Madras	8 do

Seeds—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready ...	9 9 to 9-8
Forward, April-May...	9 8
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 11
Do. Forward April-May...	6 11
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May...	7 5
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May...	7 14
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready ...	Nominal.
Forward, April-May...	8 13 to 8 14
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	30 4
Forward, April-May	31 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.	
Ready	42
Gingellyseed—Tone steady.	
15 per cent. Mixed, Ready...	47

Cotton.—Tone weak. Sutta market weak, Good M G. Broach,..............15-25...March, 204.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	158	152	...	February.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)...	169	163	...	do
Belati (M.-G.)	186	180	...	do
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	174	...	do
Dhamangam Poolgam	187	181	...	do
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	...	176	...	do
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	187	181	...	do
Oomr. Good staple ...	195	189	...	do
Broach (M. G.) ...	210	...	...	do
Surat do. ...	211	...	205	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	183	15-25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	197	do
Westerns	...	...	187	do

The Bank of Bombay statement, dated the 22nd instant shows the following changes in comparison with the previous week :—

Liabilities.		
Public Deposits	Rs.25,51,365	Increase
Other Deposits	" 14,87,947	do.
Credits Undrawn	" 1,53,811	do.
Assets.		
Government Securities	Rs. 9,37,636	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	" 58,746	Increase
Credits on Securities	" 3,04,746	do.
Loans do.	" 27,13,321	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	" 11,33,327	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	" 4,94,127	Increase
Cash	" 26,92,285	do.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen everywhere except on the west coast where it has been steady. The shallow low pressure area over Gujarat has commenced a slow movement north-eastward and the barometric fall is greater over Rajputana, Central India and the adjacent districts than elsewhere. Winds are variable in direction generally but exhibit feeble cyclonic tendencies over Gujarat, Central India and west Satpuras. There has been practically no rain, though Lashio and Panchmarhi report a few drops. The mean temperature has fallen over Burma and North-east India and has changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is less than usual in part of Burma and of the Peninsula, but is greater than usual elsewhere more particularly in Gujarat, Central India and West Satpurass and north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Neemuch, the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, continues to be in excess of normal in most places. The maximum temperature varied from 99° at Bhavnagar to 82° at Delhi, and the minimum from 48° at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

The sky is partially cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India where it is free from clouds.

No rain fell at any station.

Last Week's Summary.

The pressure anomalies showed an excess of about a tenth over the whole country. Both the day and night temperature was in moderate to large excess of normal in all district lying to the north of Latitude 0° and also along the coast from Karwar to Bombay. Weather was more or less unusually cloudy over the whole country and rain in light scattered and local showers fell in Lower Sind, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces. Nearly three inches were recorded at Colombo. There was practically no alteration in the situation in the Punjab, where drought steadily continued.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of births, marriages, deaths and memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McDOUGALL—February 20, at Daragaon Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of C Stuart McDougall, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CULBARD—February 10, at Rawalpindi, Wallace Culbard, Divisional Manager of the Holta Tea Co, Ld, Kangra Valley, aged 55 years.

RYAN—February 14, at Lahore, Margaret, widow of the late John Ryan, Bengal Artillery, Hon'ble East India Company's Service, aged 65 years and 5 days.

SWAN—February 7, at Rawalpindi, of pneumonia, Thomas Higgs Swan, late Engineer and Contractor.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water 0-21m., 33s. Low water, 6-21m., 6-18s.
Prize distribution Indo-British Institution, Town Hall H. E. Lord Northcote presiding 15-30 p.m.
Back Bay Bath Company meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute's special meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Mr. John Gun's London Gaiety Company, 9 p.m.
Concert for Madame Koenig's benefit, Apollo Bunder Rooms, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9 p. m.
A Special General Meeting of the Members at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute 5-30 p. m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-30.

The Indo-British Institution.—To-day, at 5-30 p. m. in the Town Hall, the Annual Meeting of the Indo-British Institution will be held, H. E. the Governor will preside and Mrs. Candy will distribute the prizes.

Theft at Marine Lines.—Mrs. E. Barker who resides at Marine Lines, has reported to the Police that at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning her room was into, entered and articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 200 were stolen from a small box, which had been left on her dressing table.

The Result of Mischief.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mandulal Bhagwandas, a trader in Indian jewellery and shawls, 49, Rampart Row, Bombay, charged I, Pagan Dalzell, an employe of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, with using abusive language and striking the complainant on the face. The fact was that the accused had been to the complainant's shop to recover the payment of a carpet which the complainant had bought from Messrs. Tellery. The complainant refused to pay there and then, but said that he would pay in February as previously arranged when he bought the carpet. The accused then began to abuse the complainant and the latter asked him to leave the shop but the accused struck him on the face. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great delight to the resident students of the Elphinstone College that their grievances are being paid attention to by the authorities. The students felt highly grateful to learn that the question of the growing unhealthy condition of their quarters had been taken up in the Bombay Legislative Council too. Some time back the Director of Public Instruction the Hon. Mr. Giles was also present on the scene in front of the quarters where buildings are now under construction, Professor MacMillan the Principal of the College, Professor Muller and other Government officers very often visit the College Quarters to consider what means should be adopted to check this growing nuisance. Looking to all this, care and anxiety shown by the authorities for them, the resident students earnestly hope that some good will come of it. But the general illness prevailing among the resident students at present demands that the sooner it comes the better for them. Not only are these buildings under construction a present evil, but they will form a permanent wall against light and air, the chief essentials for health and study. It had been reported that the building of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba would be devoted to the use of soldiers. I beg to suggest that the sailors of His Majesty's Service be transferred to the neighbourhood and the present Sailors' Home be connected into Elphinstone College Quarters. The college authorities will remember that the great Dr. Wordsworth, late Principal of the Elphinstone College, once applied the same building for the same purposes.—Yours, &c.,

A VOICE FROM THE QUARTERS.

"INSUFFICIENCY OF THE WORLD'S TIMBER SUPPLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is perhaps taking too much advantage of your kindness, but I should like to put myself quite right with you and the public. In your footnote to my letter of 14th instant, you say that Mr. Gleadow "introduced a disquisition," etc., which was "distinctly out of place" in what was "ostensibly a translation." Now, my copy of the little work in question bears the imprint "translated. . . . . . and applied to India," but perhaps the small print escaped your notice. The application to India appears to me to exactly cover an enumeration of rules which are certainly not without their bearing on the question of timber supply.—Yours, &c.,

F. G.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th February, 1902.

1. The Adjutant will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Out-post Duty" to the Members of the Corps and Light Horse at the Town Hall, to-day (Tuesday) the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

2. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th March 1902, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the 1st week in March. Printed instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.

3. All Members can, on application to Head-Quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.

4. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade at 5 p.m., on Thursday the 27th instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.

Dress—Drill order, Plain clothes.

Refreshments will be provided. Attendance at the parade to count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

5. Letter D Company will parade on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road.

Dress :—Drill Order, plain clothes.

6. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd March.

7. The "Highland Challenge Cup," presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esqr. will be fired for at Cooria on Wednesday, the 26th Instant at 6 a.m.

Conditions.—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years' service. (Cadet service not to count).
Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Position—200 yards, standing, 500 yards any military.
No of Shots.—Seven and one sighting shot at each distance.

8. There will be drill for all Recruits every Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, until further orders.

9. There will be a parade for all N.-C. Officers on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m. at the back of the Town Hall.

Dress—Drill order, plain clothes. Subject of instruction—Duties of Section Commanders.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B.V. R.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, charged Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana, barrister-at-law; Jadavji Permanand; Kallanji Mawji; Deokaran Megji; Merwanji Nanabhoy Saklatwala, solicitor; and Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla with forging a will, using as genuine a forged document, and perjury. Mr. York-Smith, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted. Mr. S. M. Kanga of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kallanji Mawji, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Pandit, barrister-at-law, for Deokaran Magji, and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for Saklatwala and Banatwala. Sanjana was absent.

Mr. York-Smith said that he was no longer Acting Public Prosecutor, but as Mr. Nicholson had asked him to carry on the prosecution as he was well acquainted with the previous proceedings he would appear for the Public Prosecutor.

The Magistrate allowed it.

At the suggestion of Mr. Smith, Mr. Moos, Solicitor, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, was examined. The witness said that he remembered in 1900 certain proceedings had been taken with respect of a will of Parshotam Ludha. They were conducted in his office on behalf of Jadowji Permanand only. He was not concerned personally with the first steps taken in this matter in his office, Mr. Sayani attended to this matter at first. He was personally connected first with it in about the beginning of July 1900, as Mr. Sayani went on leave. He had nothing to do with the preparation of drafts of the affidavits in support of the will of the attesting witnesses. They were settled by Mr. Sayani as it appeared from the draft. Mr. Sayani was not well and did not attend the office for some months past. In the year 1900 a testamentary suit was filed by his firm on behalf of Jadavji Permanand against Mathuradas Kalianji. On the 21st March 1901 Mr. Saklatwala came to his office. He came to see him as a member of the firm, the attorneys of the plaintiff in the testamentary suit. Saklatwala was an attesting witness in the testamentary suit. Mr. Moos read the entry in his diary which showed that he conferred with Saklatwala in respect of the evidence he would give in the case and showed him two photos of Parshotam Ludha. The photographs were produced in the High Court. When he asked Saklatwala, whether he could point out the testator from the photo which was a group, he pointed him out. He appeared to have no doubt about the person he pointed out. He did not take down the proof of the evidence on that day as it was very late in the evening. The photographs were brought to him by Jadavji. He supposed they were brought to him with a view to know whether they could recognise Purshotam. They were brought by Jadavji when Saklatwala was in his room. It was the first time when he himself saw them. Next thing that happened was that he received a letter from Saklatwala which stated that he (Saklatwala) could not be present in Bombay on the 15th April. If they thought his evidence was necessary they may take it down. He regretted that he could not get the proof of the draft, but if they will kindly send it to him he would go over it and send it back, with alterations and additions if there be any. The proof of Saklatwala's evidence was prepared on the 25th but was examined by the witness on the following day. The draft was typed and sent to Saklatwala with a letter from the witness' firm. Next thing that happened as regards the proof was that Saklatwala came to his office on that day and had an interview with him. On his telling him that the proof of the evidence was alright the witness had endorsed it. He then asked Saklatwala to sign that proof which he declined, upon which the witness made the endorsement himself. To the best of his recollection he made that endorsement while Saklatwala was sitting by him and that he made no objection. He remembered that nothing more was done than the witness had given evidence in the High Court. He did not remember the circumstances under which Banatwala came to his office and got the proof of the evidence. He could not fix the date as to when was it taken. Mr. Banatwala talked to him both in English and Gujarati. He took his proof down from what Banatwala told him and the questions which he put to Banatwala.

The proof of Banatwala's evidence stated that he knew Purshotam Ludha through one Pitamber Tulsidas who was his general customer. Purshotum Ladha once came to him and said that he wanted to make a will. Banatwala told him he was very young. Some days afterwards Purshotum came to his shop with a will signed by him and attested by Deokaran Megji. He then inquired of solicitor. Banatwala took him to Saklatwala who made remarks about the signature which Purshotum had put down. However the will was attested by Saklatwala and Banatwala and left with Saklatwala. Some time after Purshotam died, he received a letter from Saklatwala from Virumgaon which referred to the will. Banatwala found out Purshotum's address and then saw Jadavji, his "Mehta." He then showed the letter from Viramgaon to Jadavji Jadavji then took Banatwala to his Solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

The witness then produced the proof of Deokeraun Megji taken down from his instructions. He had no ida before the suit came on for hearing, that the will was a forgery. After Saklatwala's evidence was taken he was asked by the counsel to give evidence in the case. The consent decree was then taken. Jadavji was not at all willing that the suit be dismissed. But after considerable discussion with him the suit was got dismissed, each party paying its own costs.

Messrs. Wadia, Kanga, and Pandit, the counsels for the defence declined to cross-examine the witness.

Shankar Damoder, Managing clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos, was further examined. He said that the draft which was sent to Saklatwala with the letter of the 16th of May was never returned.

Mr. Wadia said it was returned with the new draft.

In reply to a letter from his firm, the witness said, that Saklatwala sent a new draft with a letter stating that the draft sent by them was not a correct one.

Mr. York-Smith read to the Court the correspondence that had taken place between Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos and Mr. Saklatwala in respect of this will.

The hearing stopped at this stage.

FAMINE ST[illegible]TICS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh ...	151909	34453	186361
Punjab ...	608	2325	2933
Ajmer-Merwara ...	3995	898	4893
Total British Provinces ..	156512	37675	194187
Native States.			
Rajputana States ...	18341	2735	21076
Central India States ...	25711	161	25872
Baroda ...	22423	11773	34196
Bombay Native States...	30304	4771	35575
Total Native States ...	97279	19440	116719
Grand Total ..	253791	57115	310906

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh ...	155842	26883	182725	—3636
Punjab ...	—	2530	2530	—403
Ajmer-Merwara ...	48 16	984	5801	+908
Total British Provinces ...	160658	30398	191050	—3131
Native States.				
Rajputana States ...	19850	3043	22893	+1817
Central India States ...	24902	318	25220	—652
Baroda ...	22578	11793	34371	+175
Bombay Native States ...	34442	4857	39299	+3724
Total Native States ...	100972	20011	1120983	+4264
Grand Total ...	261630	50409	312030	+1133

There was an amusing incident towards the close of questions in the House of Commons the other night. Mr. Swift MacNeill gave evidence of being much agitated. He was engaged in that difficult occupation of catching the Speaker's eye. He signalled, pulled off his hat, put it on, and signalled again. For some time the Speaker's eye showed no disposition to be caught. At last, to his jubilation, Mr. MacNeill was successful. He just wanted to elucidate a little point raised during questions. "I am afraid you are too late," said the Speaker. "Then I am the victim of my own courtesy," exclaimed Mr. MacNeill. "You have not shown your usual activity," said the Speaker. "I'll be livelier another time, Sir," replied Mr. MacNeill. And the House chuckled.

PROPOSED SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

DR. TURNER'S VIEWS.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider whether in their opinion the existing number of conservancy carts is reasonably adequate for the various sanitary requirements of the City, and, if not, what additional number should be provided, states that the Committee invited the views and suggestions of the present Health Officer on the matter under consideration and have in reply, received from Dr. Turner a well digested and practical report on the conservancy system or scavenging of the City generally together with remarks of the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, on one of Dr. Turner's proposals.

The report shows exactly what the existing condition of affairs is and what reforms are necessary. The Committee generally concur in Dr. Turner's views, and subject to the following observations, they accept his proposals which are summarized in para. 45 of his report and are produced below :—

(1) "It is desirable to facilitate the method of removing refuse from the City and reduce the expenditure by making arrangements with the Railway Companies to receive and deliver as much as possible of the refuse, and that the Executive Health Officer be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

The Corporation are aware that in the new Tramway concession which has been granted, provision has been made for reserving to the Corporation the right to require the promoter to make and carry out special arrangements for affording Tramway Service over the Tramway lines for Municipal purposes at special rates to be fixed on the basis of actual cost, so that it is not improbable that hereafter the cartage of kutchra to the Railway may be effected by the Tramway, and carts and bullocks can be, to a much larger extent, if not entirely, dispensed with."

(2)—"That a Superintendent of conservancy system be appointed who would supervise the working of the system and thereby facilitate the work and diminish the loss and waste. I allude further to this in my report on the re-organization of the Health Department."

(3)—"That a branch of the Drainage Department be attached to the Health Department and take over the control of all sewers and storm-water drains in the City including the house drains for the purpose of cleaning and repairing which should be done systematically and when required by the Health Department, and the staff of men, carts and bullocks be set aside for that purpose."

(4)—"That the Health Department be responsible for the house drains and connection; that a competent staff of skilled labourers be transferred from the Drainage Department to the Health Department for that purpose."

(5)—"That more night-soil depots be provided in order to facilitate the disposal of the night-soil."

(6)—"That more public urinals and latrines be provided."

(7)—"That in those parts of the town which are properly sewered and ventilated an improved form of privy be adopted so that the night-soil and sullage water discharge directly into the house drain and suitable flushing tanks provided and supplied as far as possible from the waste water from the nahanis and washing places on each floor."

That in those parts of the town where the houses are not connected with proper sewers an arrangement be made to prevent the night-soil and sullage water discharged into the storm-water drains by providing suitable iron receptacles of sufficient capacity instead of baskets which could be emptied regularly by cesspit carts. At present when the privy baskets are full the night-soil overflows into the gullies, and as there are many houses where there is only one basket to a large number of privy seats, this is constantly occurring, as it is laid down that one seat is enough for 25 people, it is easily seen that the basket is soon overflowing, and as some of the houses are four stories high there are four privy seats to one basket. Both the privy seats and receptacles should be increased when the chawls are large and over crowded."

This proposal also is approved by the Committee; who think that Dr. Turner has here put his finger on one of the worst causes that conduce to insanitary conditions in the City. There are, however, many houses in the City of such limited dimensions as to afford no room for increase of privy seats with separate shafts and receptacles, and it should be understood that in the case of ordinary houses, privy seats and receptacles are to be increased only as far as practicable, and without causing any hardship to the owners or the occupiers.

The Health Officer thinks the following increase will be sufficient and the Committee beg to recommend it to the Corporation for sanction."

	Carts.	Bullocks.	Drivers.
For cesspools ...	73	88 pairs	73
" Drains ..	45	54 "	45
" Kutchra ...	152	180 "	152
Total ...	270	322 pairs	270

This will involve an initial cost of Rs. 92,088 and a monthly expenditure of Rs. 10,304 as shown in the attached memo. marked "A" supplied by the Health Officer.

The report was signed by the members, and there were seven dissentients.

HEAVY CLAIM FOR LOANS MADE.

The hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court, yester-day delivered judgment in the suit brought by Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. against Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Semetham, Bland and Noble appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by Mr. Iverarity and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dapthary and Ferreira.

The suit was instituted by the plaintiff Mr. Percy Ferdinand Fischer trading as Messrs. Fischer and Co., who stated that he had for many years acted as the financial agent of the defendant, Mr. S. J. Tellery, trading as Messrs. Tellery and Co., to recover Rs. 1,75,011-4-5 with interest and costs being the balance of loan advanced to the defendant between November, 1895, and December, 1897. On the suit being called on Mr. Inverarity informed his lordship that the parties had consented to a decree for 40,000 to be paid by the defendant as follows: Rs. 8,500 on the sealing of the decree, Rs. 10,000 on 31st December 1902, Rs. 10,000 on the 31st December 1903, and Rs. 11,500 on the 31st December 1904, no interest to run on the above amounts, each party to pay their own costs. Mr. Justice Russell gave a decree in the terms stated.

CLAIM FOR A TYRE SETTING MACHINE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, Original Side, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. Turenr Hoare & Co., Engineers, sued Messrs. W. Stephens & Co., coach builders, to recover Rs. 4000, with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, represented the defendants.

Mr. Justice Russell, in alluding to the point regarding what was the nature of the contract between the parties, said the plaintiffs had been anxious to sell the machine, as under the terms of their agency they had to sell at lease one machine a year. His lordship did not consider that under the contract the plaintiffs were bound to erect the machine, and found that their erecting it was a matter of an after arrangement, and a concession made by the plaintiffs, on regard to the point referring to machine being in working order, his lordship alluded to the evidence showing that it had been worked after its erection. He thought the machine had hardly been given fair play by the defendants, as Mr. C. Stephens, who had worked it, was a veterinary surgeon, and not an engineer. His lordship came to the conclusion that the machine had become a white elephant to the defendants, who had raised a counter claim for damages. As the machine had been found to leak after erection, Mr. Justice Russell awarded the defendants Rs. 750 on the counter claim, and gave the plaintiffs a decree for Rs. 4,000 on the original suit. He ordered the defendants to pay four-fifths of the costs, and the plaintiffs the remaining fifth.

Hitherto blackwater fever, the terrible scourge of Central Africa, has been without remedy. It would seem from the current issue of the "Lancet" that a remedy has been discovered in a native decoction made from the roots of the cassia tree, Messrs. Christy and Co., of Old Swan-lane, E. C., have succeeded in successfully following the native precedent, and are prepared to give a sufficient quantity of their preparation, free of charge, to medical men who may wish to try the drug in Africa.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is, sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

SHOOTING EXPEDITION AT NAIGAUM.

A HINDU LAD SHOT.

On Sunday afternoon, three Native Christians named H. G. DeSouza, aged twenty-four, F. Perries aged thirty and Baza Boze, an ex-seaman, went out on a shooting expedition at Naigaum, and while they were shooting wild ducks, near Naigaum Tank, an unfortunate accident occurred, which resulted in the death of a Hindu lad aged sixteen. It appears that while Baza Boze was loading a gun, a double-barrel fowling piece—it accidentally went off, shooting the unfortunate lad, who was at the time standing on the road, about three yards off, witnessing the shooting The whole charge entered the abdomen of Dhondia, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. When Dhondia was shot, Baza Boze dropped the gun, went up to the boy, put him aside and then absconded with Perries. De Souza picked up the gun and was arrested by the Police. The gun belongs to DeSouza's brother. Further inquiries made by the Police show that the party had gone to shoot wild ducks in the Naigaum Tank. The boy Dhondia was a domestic servant in the employ of one Dyna Ganbo, residing in Naigaum Cross Road. De Souza is a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway. Perries was subsequently found by the Police, but Baza Boze, the man at whose hand the gun went off, is still at large.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry last evening at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the circumstances under which the boy Dhondia Gunnoo, aged sixteen, met with his death.

Dr. W. B. George, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital, in a dying state and was speechless. On examination the witness detected a lacerated wound about two inches in length about the middle of the abdomen. The edges of the wound were charred and the intestenes were protruding from it. There were three large perforations in connection with the bowels and the surface of the intestines was also studded with numerous small perforations, the size of duck shots. The witness was of opinion that the cause of death was shock due to gunsnot wound of the abdomen. The shot produced could have caused the wound of the abdomen. The range of the shot must have been from two to six yards. Had it been less than two yards, the skin would have been charred round the wound. Had it been over six yards, the shot would have spread and the whole surface of the abdomen been studdid with spot.

Bhiva Ranoo, a shoe maker, examined by the Coroner, deposed that he lieved at Matooga Every day he sat doing his business under a tree on the bank of the Naigaum Tank opposite the Kohinoor Mill, in Naigaum Cross Lane. At 5 o'clock on Sunday evening witness was seated there, when three Native Christian came from Dadur. One of them was carrying a gun like one produced in Court. Witness identified two of them present in Court, namely George De Souza and Francis Perries. Neitive Christian neither of these two carried the gun. It was the third man who carried it. The third man fired the gun once at birds in the tank but missed the aim. After firing witness saw him rest the butt of the gun on the ground and work the ramrod in one of the barrel. He then held the gun with the butt in his right hand and his left hand on the barrel. Then he fidled about the hammers with his right hand, The witness could not see exactly what he did but as he was handling the gun in that manner, it suddenly went off. The muzzle of the gun pointed at right angle across Naigaum Cross Lane. The deceased was standing on the road, looking at the shooting, with other persons close to him. As soon as the gun went off the deceased put both his hands on his abdomen. At soon as the man who held the gun, saw this, he came down from the bund, giving the gun into the hands of one of his companions. He supported the deceased with both his hands and took him to the side of the road near the gutter, were he left him and absconded. The people that hae assembled there to witness the shooting dispersed at once DeSoula and Perries also ran away without doing anything None of them had touched the gun. There was neither alterneation, norquarrel between the man who fired and the deceased. The man who fired the gun did not take any aim. It appeared to go off accidentrily. When tee boy was shot, he was about two yeard and a half off from the muzzle of the gun. The witness remained sitting where he was. A crow collected after accident and in about half an hour the Police arrived and removed the boy in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, None of the gronese were the worse for liquor.

After some further evidence was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—February 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
356-00—In person—Wardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others—M C Vaidya.
180-00—Jamsetjee and R—Damodar Ramchandra vs Sitaram Dhondeo and another—K B Mehta.
30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.
698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.
657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Hope Mills Company—Daphtary and F—Vussonjee Trikumjee and others—Petitioners Part heard—
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Deccan Pressing and Ginning Co—Muljee, C and V Raminatssur, Petitioner.

Long Causes.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.
303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.
299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabboy.
265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and V.
In person, a pauper—Apolonia vs John A de Souza and another—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

542-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla vs Vithuldas Khetsey—Wadia and G.
599-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjee Hirjee and others vs Mooljibhai Rahimbhai and another—Edgelow G and W (for further hearing).
328-98—Matubhai J and M—Jackissondas Gungadas vs Runchordas Vithuldas—Edgelow G and W Part heard.
334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozbai widow vs Ardeshir C Narielwala and others—K D Shroff.
313-01—K D Shroff—Muncherjee Kaikhusroo Heeramaneck vs Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck, & another.
774-00—Madhowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Somwar Kookla Kimy—Sorabjee and J.
800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juna vs Rustomjee Framjee Kharas—Bicknell M and M.
413-00—Thakurdas and Co—Motichund Hurukhchund vs Bai Kassibai widow.
791-00—In person—A pauper, Jehangir Nowrojee vs Muncherjee Bhikhajee Vadilal and another—Unwala and F.
306-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Godag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.
256-00—Payne G S and M—Hurukhdas Mahakison and another vs Nurbbiram Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F.
775.00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.
864-00—In person—Nanoobai vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.
714-00—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibhai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.
536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.
101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimbai vs Rumbai and others—In person.
254-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghelabhai Atmaram vs Dhanbai and others—Thakurdas and Co and D D Romer—(Plaintiff dead).
792-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Maneckial Eshwardas vs Jamnadas Chaganlal and others—Jamsetjee and R.
405-00—Shamrao M—Mohona Mahadu and others vs Sukram Savleram and others—K B Mehta.
698-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jivaya, &c—M H Mody.
46-00—Pestonjee R Kola—Abos Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.
728-98—Bhaishanker and K—Gooculdas Mulchund vs Demay Velsey and others Edgelow G and W.

Mr. Robertson (Railway Commission) has lately returned from Burmah and will be in Ajmir on the 15th March to consult with the officers at the head-quarters of the Rajputana-Malway Railway. Mr. Robertson will leave India about the middle of April for America via Liverpool, to study railway working in the United States returning India in the next cold [illegible] complete his inquiries and furnish [illegible] ian Railway management.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Malta, 3,500 tons, Captain C L W Field, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from London, 31st January, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and Lieut Smith and 1 deck passenger.

The steamer Westminster Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain R Chivers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steamer Battersea Bridge, 2,170 tons, Captain G W Lennard, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steamer Putney Bridge, 2,147 tons, Captain E Chivers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, with a general cargo and Miss M Drewett as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 26th January, with a general cargo and 2 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 2,744 tons, Captain G Gherro, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, with a general cargo and 1 passenger. She will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,623 tons, Captain T Birch, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Zanzibar via Lamoo, Mombassa and Goa, with a general cargo and 294 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Strandes.

The B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Moulmein, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr T Robertson, Mr A Nicoll, Mr W S Williamson and Mr J M Holbert.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Malta s	Field	London, Jan 31
23	Battersea Bridge s	Lennard	Calcutta, Feb 10
	Secundra s	Dewing	Moulmein, Feb 10
	Itria s	Houstoun	Rangoon, Feb 11
	Somali s	Birch	Zanzibar, Feb 10
24	W Bridge s	Chivers	Karachi, Feb 21
	Putney Bridge s	Chivers	Glasgow, Jan 15
	Syria (Transport)	Houghton	Durban, Feb 10
	M Bacquehem s	Gherro	Trieste
	Eden Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, Jan 26

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	V Florio s	Dodero	Venice

The steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Capt Gherro, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Itria, for China, Japan, &c.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Westminister Bridge, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21—Strs. Ranee, Khandalla, Tirol and Clan Macaulay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21—Strs. Palawan and Catherine Apcar and a steamer and ship Fasel Curreem.

DAILY IMPORTS—February 24.

From Glasgow.

City of Delhi s—35 cases whisky, Geo Service and Co; 50 cases whisky, J Nowrojee; 25 cases whisky, Robinson Morrison and Co; 25 cases whisky, Chas Phillmore and Co.

From Liverpool.

City of Delhi s—88 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 57 cases soap, M P Baria.

From London.

Persia s—77 cases provision, D Cowasjee: 57 cases provision, etc, Allibhoy Samsoodin; 42 cases provision, etc, Phillips and Co; 150 cases ale and stout, H J Rustomjee and Co.

From Hull.

Aleppo s—270 crates empty sodawater bottles, L Dewraj.

From Charante.

Persia s—145 cases brandy, M P Baria.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—1 hogshead wine, J Nowrojee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi Fort, 25th February, 1902.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day :—
2nd Lieut E L Bagshawe, next for duty, Sergt W Ewing.
Orderly Sergt for to-day :—
Sergt H J Long, next for duty, Sergt W Ewing.

2. There will be 6-inch B L and 10-inch R M L gun drill, to-day (Tuesday) morning and evening. Morning parade at 6-30 a.m., and evening at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. The Annual Inspection of the Corps, will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday the 1st March 1902 as follows :—

Morning at 6-30 a.m.—Gatacre Cup Competition and Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

Evening at 5-15 p.m.—Dress—Full Dress with arms, putties to be worn.

Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above Inspection is compulsory. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from Officer Commanding Corps or medical certificate forwarded. Any member not complying with the above becomes non-efficient for the year.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, February 21).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Court Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) section 7 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Saroda Churn Mitter to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Dr Gooroo Dass Banerjee or untill further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough with effect from the 25th Feb 1902 or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it to the 4th Sept 1902.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) section 7 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint M G St Henderson Barrister-at-Law Offg Standing Counsel for the Presidency of For William in Bengal to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale or until further orders.

The services of Mr E M DesC Chamier Second Additional Justical Commissioner Oudh are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the date on which he relinquisaed charge of his special duty under the Foreign Depat.

Mr Saroda Churn Mitter took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th Feb 1902.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief in India with effect from the date noted against their names:—Cap K H Jackson 11th Bengal Lancers—29th April 1902. Cap H A Scott 7th Madras Infy—1st May 1902.

The services of the Rev H C S Austey Chaplain of Saugor Central Provinces are placed at the dispoeal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 18th Feb 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Saugor.

The Rev C W Darling a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur with effect from the 1st March 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge at Nagpur.

The services of the Rev L H Lermit Chaplain of Nagpur Central Provinces are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 1st March 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nagpur.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W Shakespear Depy Consr of Forests 1st grade is transferred faom the N-W Provinces and Oudh to the Panjab in the interests of the public service.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr M E Monks, Presidency Postmaster Madras is with effect from the 1st of March 1902 granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for nine months in continuation.

Mr T D Dinwiddie Supdt of Post Offices 1st grade is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster Madras during the absence on leave of Mr Monks or until further orders.

Mr A Vasudeo Mudaliar Examiner of Local Account in the Central Provinces is with effect from the 15th of Feb 1902 granted previlege leave for three mounths and furlough for eighteen month in continuation.

Mr Govind Chhatraman Chatre Tocal Auditor in the office of the Comptroller Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces during Mr Vasudeo's absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr Knox Homan Supnt of postoffices 1st grade is appointed afficiate as 3rd Assit Director-Genl of the Post Office with effect from the 10th of Feb 1902 and until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P J Melwill Ind S C a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia is granted privilege leave for months, with effect from the 21st March 1902 and is also granted furlough for six months under articles 264-A and 340 b of the Civil Services Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Major L S Newmarch I S C Political Agent of the 3rd offg Resident of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia with effect from the date assuming charge and during the absense on combined privilege leave and furlough of Major P J Melwill I S C or until further orders.

Major F W P Macdonald I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd offg Ind class is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 9th March 1903 and is also granted furlough for five months under articles 364 A and 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the Privilege leave.

Capt P T A Spence I S C a Political Agent of the 4th offg 3rd class is granted privilege leave for two moBths and fifteen days with effect from the 1st March 1903 and is also granted furlough for one year and six mokths under articles 361-3A and 340 b of the Civil Service in continuation of the privilege leave.

Capt A P Trevor I S C a Political Assit of the 4th Jffg 3rd class is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with effect from the 15th March 1903 and is also granted furlough for one year three months and twenty-one days under articles 261-2A and 440 b of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

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SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 25th February.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp will open at Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.
2. Dinner will be provided for all that night.
3. The next lecture on Outposts by Major Rogers will be in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, this (Tuesday) evening.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

SURGEON-GENERAL FRANKLIN's report, as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, merits a wider circulation than can be hoped for it in a blue-book. Its various sections team with valuable information as to the work of the year. But that we would draw especial attention to is the chapter which records the remarkable progress of medical science in India in the past century. What that progress has been may be easily gathered from the statement that whereas the average annual death-rate per thousand of European soldiers in India was 84·6 between 1800 and 1830 and 56·7 between 1831 and 1856, the present average rate is 16. Yet there are those bold enough to speak disparagingly of the skill of the military medical men. Whether the progress in the sphere of preventive medicine in India be regarded as in great measure the harvest of one man, Parkes, who laid the foundations of the Netley School of Hygiene, and whose inspiration has descended upon successive bands of students unto the present day, or, in its larger aspect, as an important contribution to state economics, General Franklin's claim, that the subject is a fascinating one, must be allowed. And we regret with him that the limits of the report do not admit of his writing a recital of the achievements of the medical services in this country in the control not only of the British and Native troops, but also of the jail population to which classes of the people alone, sanitary measures can be adequately applied in the present stage of public opinion. Such a record, however, is to be prepared—if, indeed by this time it has not already been completed—and will afford, if one be needed, a complete vindication of the military medical services. General Franklin's figures, in the report before us, show that a saving of life, equal to a British regiment per annum, has been effected in spite of the changes in the personnel from the older long service men to the younger and less developed components of the army of to-day who furnish the largest proportion of sickness and mortality. The returns of sickness and mortality among the native troops—available only for the past twenty-one years—also show an enormous saving in valuable lives and in effectiveness for service, though the comparison is to some extent vitiated by the effects of the Afghan campaign and those of the Tirah and other transfrontier affairs. The results of the treatment of the jail population are equally creditable, though the later years' returns coincide with the widespread prevalence of famine and scarcity and the consequent excess of epidemic disease, among the general population, conditions which drove large numbers of the destitute to crime and flooded the jails to overcrowding by the dregs of the population, who, never robust, were often in the last stages of disease. Returns for the jail population are only available from 1833, but even then the annual death-rate per thousand is shown to have fallen from 70·7 to 29·97.

General Franklin does not regard the task as yet achieved. He counts not the service to have attained, but this one thing they do, they press forward. What has been done is but the earnest of further progress, for they stand at the opening of a new era in the study of the etiology of tropical disease. The same general spirit of enquiry that animates the schools at home is found in the medical services in India. There never was a time when medical men took such deep interest in their work, and ample promise is afforded of further good results in the future. The Surgeon-General thinks that the ordinary executive duties of medical officers have for the majority been too engrossing or too distracting, from the constant change due to the exigencies of the service, to permit of the steady concentration of effort which research work demands. This disability, however, he is persuaded the new Bacteriological Department will largely remove, and while scope and opportunity for the elucidation of the problems of disease will be afforded to the select few best qualified for the work, an impetus will be given to similar efforts throughout the service. "Officers know that the seal of approval has been set upon the work, and that there is a career open to them in the special department if their tastes and talents qualify them for it." This is a fact which should be more plainly and widely set forth that the military medical services may no longer be regarded as a refuge and that they are attractive apart from pay and warlike trappings. No branch of the profession, as a fact, is better calculated to produce good men than that which practices in India, and in no country in the world is congenial work coupled with more substantial remuneration or opportunities of gaining experience and extending knowledge. The record, of which General Franklin writes, is one of which the services may well be proud, even though as regards the progress made in the amelioration of the health conditions of the general population it is impossible to quote really reliable data. The registration of vital phenomena is everywhere, but in varying degree, says the Surgeon-General, voicing again an old complaint, gravely defective, and the the mere records do not afford much ground for congratulation, for a higher death-rate may not and often does not connote a greater proportional mortality.

Questions of general sanitation naturally come under discussion by General Franklin, who regrets that many of the main extraneous conditions of life of the people are beyond the influence of sanitary effort, save that which is embodied in precept and example which is alien to their sympathies and traditions. The gigantic problem of providing a sanitary environment for the masses who dwell in towns and villages which have grown up without regard to sanitary principles, is one which, as the Surgeon-General remarks, has long exercised the wit and resources of the authorities, but he claims that progress is being made. In the matters of water-supply and conservancy the progress has been most marked, and General Franklin does not hesitate to assert that "we are encroaching steadily and persistently on the realm of dirt, and we are undermining the apathy and ignorance that beget it." Still, as he is bound to confess, this is from the outside, and the houses of the people, which have for the most part, defied all efforts, present conditions that call for reform, especially in the towns where overcrowding the site and individual dwellings and the absence of due provision for ventilation favour all the factors that go to make an insanitary environment. The efforts of the medical authorities are somewhat nullified moreover by want of support from the law, municipal and village sanitation acts falling very far short of the effects they are intended to realise. "Their simple provisions cannot be rigidly enforced even if we could trust the native agents to whom the duty nominally falls." General Franklin however does not despair. He puts his faith in patience and persuasion. He finds that where an appeal is made to the reasoning faculties and instincts the native shows himself amenable. Therein lies the hope for the future, the practical efforts of the department being directed to the extension of education on the one side, and of the sanitary organisation on the other, "and so to the fostering of co-operation, while at the same time we press on with all those general measures of public health that properly belong to the sphere of the state and its local representatives."

THE COAL RESOURCES OF INDIA. A PAPER was read the other day before the Indian Section of the Royal Society by Professor Wyndham Dunstan on "The Coal Resources of India and their Development." It was dealt with in a manner worthy of the author's growing reputation as a scientist. It was unfortunate that the meeting at the Society of Arts should have clashed with the interesting social proceedings at Burlington House. Several of Professor Dunstan's colleagues of the Royal Society were prevented from supporting him by the prior claim upon them to do honour to the Prince of Wales by assisting at the reception of his Royal Highness as a Fellow of the Royal Society. By the way, it is interesting to remark that the Royal Society while it always waits upon the sovereign at the Royal Palace when it has business with the monarch requires the Heir Apparent to come to its rooms when he is installed as a Fellow. Although the Society of Arts was deprived of the presence of some savants, says our London correspondent, the audience was distinguished, and in spite of the question discussed being caviare to the general, very numerous, far more numerous in fact than its Chairman, Lord George Hamilton, usually addresses when he has to speak on Indian topics in "another place." Not the least attentive of Prof. Dunstan's hearers was the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Chairman of the newly appointed Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, who was accompanied by Mr. W. Russell, Barrister-at-law, Secretary of the Commission. Mr. T. H. Holland, of the Geological Survey, made a particularly interesting contribution to the discussion. The first Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Selborne) the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P.), and Sir Henry Fowler, M. P., wrote regretting their inability to be present. Professor Dunstan, who necessarily had to curtail his long, but not unduly long, paper to bring his remarks within the usual limit of an hour, began with some general observations on the present production of coal in India. He then considered more in detail such points as the distribution and nature of Indian coal, summarising the valuable communications he has received from ten shipping companies. These communications were sent in reply to his enquiry as to the extent of their consumption of Indian coal. He then dealt in succession with methods of mining, labour, prices, transport, railway and dock communication, etc. In passing he recommended the establishment in India of a Government School of Mines, a project which, if we may judge from what fell from Lord George Hamilton in the course of his excellent speech, may be considered almost a "fait accompli." Another suggestion Professor Dunstan made was that further information should be obtained in reference to the amount and quality of coal in several regions, especially in Western India and in Assam. "I have" he said in concluding his paper, "taken the view that over and above the increasing demand for Indian coal for steamship and locomotive purposes, including its growing export trade in this connection, there must be in the near future a considerable call on the coal resources of India through the industrial utilisation of the great mineral wealth of the country, which only awaits an ample supply of good and cheap fuel." If Mr. L. R. W. Forrest had been able to remain until the discussion opened, he might have borne testimony to the enormous value Bengal coal has been to Bombay industries. "I understand from him," writes our London correspondent, "that when English coal advanced a hundred per cent and shipments completely stopped, the millowners of Bombay only paid a slight advance of five to seven per cent. for their Indian coal, and that small rise was brought about mainly by an advance in freights. English coal, I am told, is beginning to go to India again, but only in small quantities. If, however, Cardiff coal can be laid down in Bombay at about Rs. 17, it will, no doubt, compete very largely with the Bengal trade." Professor Dunstan's lecture was illustrated with some useful diagrams, for which it is to be hoped there may be space in the Society's Journal. Our correspondent adds that Lord George Hamilton left an important discussion in the House of Commons to fulfil his engagement with the Society of Arts, and that this makes the fourth time he has presided at meetings of the Indian Section in recent years.

THE REMOUNT SCANDAL. AT any other time than the present the feeling that has been aroused at home by the remount scandal would have been bad for the Government. The tone of the debate on the subject in the House of Commons indicated clearly enough that had the question not arisen on a vote for supplies, the Ministry would have had a defeat as unexpected as the overthrow of Lord Rosebery's Government on the question of cordite. The war has been unduly prolonged mainly because of the great wastage of horse flesh, and the difficulties which our mounted columns have had in pursuing the flying enemy. We have been led to believe that the great cause of the heavy losses among the horses was the want of intelligent care of the animals on service. In the "Empire Review" a Mounted Infantry Subaltern states that out of 620 horses provided for the mounted infantry of the C. I. V., only 84 were returned when the corps was ordered home. Undoubtedly the breakdown of the animals was aided by the manner in which they were transported from the coast to the remount depots, and by the lack of judicious treatment by inexperienced yeomanry in the campaign. But the report of the Committee which enquired into the purchases of remounts shows that the animals failed mainly because they were unsuitable. The Government have already spent on horses alone, a sum equal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first estimate of the cost of the war; and it is by no means pleasant for the British taxpayer to find that large purchases of unsuitable animals have been made at four times their value. The facts regarding the purchases of Hungarian horses by the Yeomanry Committee are very simple. Captain Hartigan, an ex-army Veterinary Officer, was the medium of placing Colonel St. Quintin, Remount Officer of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee in communication with a contractor named Lewison, who engaged to supply remounts at £33 each. The amount of the contract came to £111,000, and Captain Hartigan, Mr. Lewison and a third individual named Hauser did very well out of it. Captain Hartigan received two and-a-half per cent. commission on the total sum paid by the Yeomanry Committee, Mr. Lewison sublet the contract to Hauser at £28 per head, gaining £5 on each animal, and Hauser in turn bought the remounts at prices ranging from £8 to £12. In all the contract provided a profit of £44,000 for four agents, the first of whom secured £7,000, the second £15,000, the third £2,300 and the fourth £20,000. It was pointed out in the course of the debate that if all the horses have been bought by similar transactions, there has been a loss to the taxpayers of £8,000,000. But that is not all. It is beyond question that the failure of the horses in South Africa has cost us many valuable lives and what the people at home want to know is, who is going to be held responsible for this? Unfortunately there is no sign that the Government intend to deal seriously with the matter. The appointment of the recent committee of inquiry was due to the statements of Sir J. Blundell-Maple. But the Committee, whose report has substantiated everything the member for Dulwich said, thought it their duty to rebuke him for making the inquiry necessary. A Military Committee of Inquiry is to investigate the extent of General Trueman's responsibility for the shortcomings of the Remount Department, of which he has been lately the head. But the limited scope of that Committee's proceedings gives no hope that any satisfactory results will issue from their inquiry. General Trueman's hands were probably tied, and the result of the investigation is likely to be one of exoneration in so far as he is individually concerned. But what about the others whose default and greed have had their sequel in the deaths of so many of our men in South Africa?

AT a meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, the question of supplying additional filters on Malabar Hill for the purpose of treating Tulsi water was considered. The Standing Committee's proposal was set aside and an amendment, moved by Dr. Vithaldas, that the Commissioner be asked to report as to the advisability of instituting a duplicate system of filter and unfiltered water for domestic and non-domestic purposes was carried.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 1st February 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 242,749 maunds and Rs. 61,525 in the earnings.

THE Countess of Gallway has an interesting account of the Boer prisoners' camp in Ceylon. It seems that a special paper currency has been devised for the camp, the object being to frustrate the attempts at bribery, by means of which some of the prisoners in the early days of the camp contrived to effect their escape. Large remittances from South Africa are received every mail, and Sir West Ridgeway holds a private account for each individual who draws upon it whenever he pleases in specially various designed notes of values, which are current in the camp alone.

THERE was a violent storm accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning at Naini Tal just before midnight on Thursday, hail, rain and snow alternating. On the following morning the ground was covered to a depth of a couple of inches with mixed snow and hail. The dome of snow on the top of a rain-gaue gave, when melted, an equivalent of 1-2 inch of rain. This downfall is very welcome, as there had been uninterrupted dry weather since the 27th December. At 4 p.m. on the 20th the thermometer registerered 50 degrees, on the following morning the temperature had fallen to 38 degrees.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th February was 609, against 585 and 554 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 209. There were 61 deaths from cholera, against 50 and 47 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There where 120 deaths from plague, against 124 and 82 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were eight deaths from tetanus, against eight in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 63, respectively, against 104 and 70 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37·3 per mile per annum, against 36·4, the mean of the last five years.

CATHOLIC correspondent reports that, following upon the decision against hearing confessions by telephone, comes one against asking for dispensations from canonical law by cable or telegraph. This is forbidden. The "Propaganda Fide," of Rome, has just completed the yearly statistics of Roman Catholic foreign missionaries who have died throughout the world during 1900. The list includes 171 missionaries, of whom nine were Bishops; of the latter four were French, three Italians (who were brutally put to death by the Chinese), one Canadian and one Dutch. Among the 162 simple priests, no fewer than 88 were French, while the rest were divided as follows according to their nationality: 17 Italians, 14 Belgians, 10 Dutch, 8 Alsatians, 5 Spanish, 5 Irish, 4 Germans, 3 Canadians, 3 Chinese, 2 Mexicans, 1 English, etc.

"THE ISLANDERS."

THE publishing of Rudyard Kipling's latest effort has, no doubt, made a considerable impression in India as well as England. But versifiers and correspondents on both sides of the hemisphere seem to have tumbled over one another in missing the point and confusing the issues at stake. It is prima facie most improbable that Rudyard Kipling wrote the poem with other than a patriotic purpose. Granted that his most recent efforts are not up to the general level of his work, granted that "Kim",—for instance—is on the whole a dull book with here and there an oasis of clever appreciation in the desert of small talk, with an occasional delightful miniature of Orientalism; yet few will seriously believe that Kipling wrote "The Islanders" as a "pot-boiler," that he wished to keep himself before the public at any cost, that he preferred to risk a loud voiced trumpet blast rather than remain wreathed and silent. He could hardly think we should forget him; there was little risk of that.

What then is the explanation, what is the answer to the conundrum? And I cannot think there is nothing to explain, nothing to answer. Some apology is needed, something is wrong in this poem: it is not quite in good taste, it is not merely unpalatable, it is almost unnecessarily offensive: note that I say "almost."

Now there are two classes of opinion which have been freely expressed. The first class is to the effect that the poem is abusive, unnecessarily offensive, unpardonably unjust, absurd in its reasoning, and illogical in its deductions. The second class of opinion amounts to a confession that we are all, the poet says, that he says no more than is justified, that his accusations are well timed and to the point, and that only truths, more bitter than pleasant, have been flung in our faces.

In this controversy, for such it has virtually become, I cannot find that any critic has struck the mean, which is as usual the correct view. The explanation of the poem,—the answer to the two classes of criticism I have described,—is so simple that it need never have been given, but for the follies of partisans who rush into print.

The poem, the expressions used in it, the brutality and bad taste of it, were absolutely necessary. What modern book has escaped the disease of exaggeration, what popular novel of to-day is not tainted by the straining after effect?

The school of the impressionists in art, the cult of the epigram in literature, these are two striking instances of genius distorted to suit the tendency of the latest generation. For what is the modern epigram but a distortion of the truth? What is impressionism but a crude disfigurement of the natural object? The purpose and aim of each device is to attract notice, to demand attention, to insist on it and provoke it, at all events, at almost any risk.

The same is the case with the Islanders. Rudyard Kipling knew the value of athletics, he knew—who so well as he, for all that he never played them? what the national games have done for the national character, and he would be the last to think that fine cricketers and fine footballers do not make fine soldiers and fine men with sound brains. "He knew all this," you say; "Why then abuse them?" It is the same old story. Had Rudyard Kipling abused the cricket crowd, had he merely cursed the loafers on the ground, the men who waste time in watching the game not because they love it, but because they have bet on it; had he merely cursed the evil pamon and excitement rather than the good love of the national games, who would have cared? But he meant to sting us to action, he was determined to strike us where we should feel the blow and to do this he attacked "the flannelled fool," and "the mudded oaf." But it was never the "man" in flannels, nor the great players that he wished to condemn. He only condemned them, because had he condemned less, nobody would have listened to him. He was bound to do it, it was done evilly that good might come. And you cannot blame Rudyard Kipling for doing it, so long as you will not, and you know, yes, know you will not listen to the mild and mannerly, the reasonable and logical, the honest and true version of your faults and foibles.

And now the evil is done, and the doer is abused. No doubt he can afford to laugh at those who have misunderstood the purpose, and the meaning of his outrage. But the good will come, nay has perhaps come already, and if the seed is sown, it is time that we should estimate this decent outrage, this self-sacrificing sacrilege at something nearer its real worth.

J. A. N. E.

A MOST interesting discovery of relics of the once famous library of Boccaccio has been made at Certaldo, by Oskar Hecker. The latter has identified several manuscripts which have been hopelessly lost for four centuries, and which undoubtedly belonged to Boccaccio. Some of them contain comments written in his own handwriting, while others are entirely inscribed by him. Hecker has also discovered the original manuscripts of two works of the Italian novelist.

AGAIN there is an increases to record in the total plague figures of the Punjab for the week ending the 15th instant—from 8,169 cases and 5,716 deaths, to 8,511 cases and 5,988 deaths. The districts of Luhiana, Lahore, Umballa, and Ferozepore and the Native State of Nabha are responsible for this increasse, while elsewhere decreases have occurred, and in Shahpur, where a couple of sporadic cases had occurred in the previous week, there have been no further cases. The detailed figures are:—British districts—Jullundur, 1,100 cases and 667 deaths; Hoshiarpur, 914 cases and 556 deaths Gurdaspur, 809 cases and 450 deaths; Sialkot, 1,241 cases and 785 deaths; Luhiana, 1,563 cases and 1,129 deaths; Lahore, 276 cases and 138 deaths; Umballa, 1,060 cases and 891 detahs; Ferozepor 212 cases and 95 deaths, "Native State"—Patiala 746 cases and 719 deaths; Kapurthala, 63 cases and 52 deaths; Nabha, 325 cases and 296 deaths; Kalsia 309 cases and 177 deaths; Maler Kotla, 2 cases and 3 deaths.

MR. ASTOR has approved a scheme which has been drawn up by the Council of the National Rifle Association in connection with his gift of £10,000 to rifle clubs. The details will be submitted to the spring meeting of the association to be held in the early part of next month. Mr. Astor stipulated that the money should be devoted to encourage the formation of new clubs and not be applied to existing clubs, and this condition will be adhered to. The idea is to foster a more general interest in rifle clubs, and to this end it has been decided to give small grants to enable villages and districts generally to make a start. Only one grant will be made to each prospective club and the money must be spent under the direction of the trustees who will be elected to administer the fund. Under the trust deed which has been drawn up Mr. Astor retains a governing interest. There are very few conditions attached to the gift. A suggestion is at present being considered to appeal for public subscriptions to enable a more liberal grant to be made, but it is doubtful whether it will be acted upon.

WE may read anywhere of fortunes made in business, but there exist few, if any accounts of fortunes made by pleasurable connoisseurship. It is often asserted that bargains cannot be picked up nowadays, that everywhere the "knowing dealer" is present. But there are noteworthy exceptions. At this moment there may be seen in London a rosewood billiard table, inlaid with florals and scrolls of satinwood, which is deemed to date from the early part of the 18th century. It is fitted in the French style with brass animals' heads, whose lower jaws drop to release the ball at the four corners. Formerly it was in the Chateau Lafitte, and there seems to be little question that Napoleon played on it. It is rumoured that an offer of £500 is regarded as insufficient, experts valuing it at a thousand pounds or more. A short time ago, this table occurred in a Paris auction. The story goes that the owner of a successful London monthly chanced to be in the French capital with a friend. They heard of the sale, and on entering the room at once remarked the billiard table, which, however, had already been knocked down for some £6. After due consideration, the buyer agreed to take a profit on the spot of about £10. Knowledge, in this instance, appears to have had a money equivalent of something like £950.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BOER GOVERNMENT.

BOERS AGAIN FORCE THE BLOCKHOUSE LINE.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The laagers surprised by Colonel Park contained the so-called Boer Government whose members, however, escaped.

FEB. 24.

On the night of the 19th instant, 300 Boers attacked the Frankfort Vrede blockhouse line at Tweekopjees supported by a number of Boers from the south.

The enemy broke the fence by driving a herd of cattle through and then rushed through themselves under a heavy fire from the blockhouse. Many were shot but were all carried off.

De Wet is now at Willge River.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

11th instant at Calvinia, died of wounds, Lieutenant J. A. Bingham, Imperial Yeomanry.

13th, at Twyfelaar, wounded severely right arm-Lieutenant H. W. Beebles, Army Service Corps.

16th, near Boshoff wounded, since dead, Captain C. G. I. Broomfield, Imperial Seomanry at Charlestown ; dangerously ill of enteric, Troopers A. Challis 3rd Hussars, and A. C. Bartlett, 19th Hussars.

18th February near Rietfontein, killed Captain Thorold, Leicester Regiment and at Kroonstad died of enteric, Lieutenant Poynder, 2nd West Surreys.

18th, near Springs, wounded since dead, Major Fighlen and Captain Ussher ; killed Lieutenant Rhodes, all 2nd Dragoons Wagenaarskrall, wounded severely, Captain Charlton, Lancashire Fusiliers.

19th February near Vryheid, killed, Lieutenant Colonel Evans, Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment, wounded since dead, Brevet Major Blunt, Lancashire Fusiliers.

20th February at Brindisi, wounded severely, Captain E. Price, Imperial Yeomanry.

BOER CAMP AT SATARA.

POONA, FEB. 24.

Seventy-five men of the Royal Scots, in charge of Lieutenant Collingridge, left to-day for the Boer prisoners' Camp at Satara. A second Detachment will leave in a day or two.

Major Whyte, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed camp commandant at Satara.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Miss Stone, the American missionary, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the brigands for some months, has been released and has arrived at St. Rumnitza.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE HENRY AT NEW YORK.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, has arrived at New York.

EFB. 24.

Prince Henry of Prussia has had a cordial reception in New York and been welcomed by representatives from the President of the Army and Navy.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The Italian Ministry have withdrawn their resignation and asked the Chamber to pass a vote of confidence in them.

CANON GORE CONSECRATED.

Canon Gore has been consecrated Bishop of Worcester in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE IMPERIALISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 23rd Feb., says the "Daily Chronicle" understands that Lord Rosebery wrote his letter to the "Times" without consulting his friends, whom he has embarrassed exceedingly.

A special telegram to the "Englishman" from its London correspondent, states :—Lord Rosebery' letter to the "Times," following upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Leicester, has undoubtedly had effect of still further clearing the air. It is now universally recognised there is nothing for it but a split. The "Times" understands that a great body of Liberal Imperialists' agree with the policy outlined by Lord Rosebery A definite decision will not be come to, however until next week. As showing the feeling of the party it may be recorded that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on entering the House of Commons, yesterday, was received with an ominous silence.

THE LIVERPOOL FRAUDS.

In the Liverpool Bank Frauds case, Goudie and Burge, before being sentenced, agreed to the restitution of £99,900. Kelly and Stiles received the maximum term of imprisonment for conspiracy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Soudan arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Tirol from Trieste arrived at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia from Trieste left Aden for Japan on the morning of the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	25 5-8

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Emile Zola.

[Emile Zola was born in Paris in April, 1840. His father was an Italian, his mother a Frenchwoman. Zola "pere" seems to have been a man of great strength of character and tenacity of purpose, qualities which he undoubtedly transmitted to his distinguished son. The Zolas removed to Aix some time after the future novelist's birth, and here in a quiet country town young Emile lived and learned, and waxed in stature, physical and mental. When he was eighteen Emile found himself thrown upon his own resources in Pairs. He had failed to pass his examination for the Baccalaureat, his funds were at the lowest ebb ; his widowed mother could hardly support herself, to say nothing of helping him. In this dire emergency Zola took up with the lucrative profession of poetry. Emile Zola a poet ! The author of "La Terre" scrambling on all-fours—appropriate posture—up the steep sides of Parnassus ! Zola hobnobbing with the Muses would make an exquisite picture, which would be all the funnier by reason of the incongruous elements of the composition. The poem was a cosmogonic epic entitled "Genese," and was written under conditions which might well appal Polyhymnia herself. Paul Alexis, Zola's friend, disciple, and biographer, thus describes the poet as he appeared while delivering his soul—"Zola sat shivering in bed, all his wardrobe piled up over his legs, his nose and fingers red with cold, while he scribbled something with a stump of lead pencil." The poem or poems written under such untoward circumstances never saw light. Zola could not find a publisher, and "Genese" and its companions were decently interred in a trunk. Zola had a hard time of it while thus dedicating his energies to verse. He lived partly on sparrows which he caught on the roof of his garret. It was lucky for the poor poet that his dinner came to hand in this way, for as his clothes were most often in pawn, he would have been unable to stir out to get a dinner even supposing he had the money. Zola got a place at Hachette's, the famous firm of publishers. The salary was very small, but it kept body and soul together. Zola wrote by night, when his day's work at Hachette's was done. In 1863 he made his debut as a writer of fiction with "Contes a Ninon." In 1865 he published "La Confession de Claude," a work which attracted the notice of the police as well as that of the public. The authorities would have prosecuted the author had they been able to find ; but Zola kept out of the way until the police had abandoned their search. The next book from his pen was "Therese Raquin," as painful a book perhaps as the novelist has ever written. Zola now began to get known his audacity and his literary skill made his name talked about. In "Therese Raquin" he first showed that pseudoscientific bent which has given us the "Rougon-Macquart" series. This series of novels forms altogether a work of a great, even monumental character. Zola's idea was to develop and illustrate the law of heredity. Given such and such characteristics in the ancestors, and the descendants will most probably reproduce them. Vice repeats itself to the third and fourth generations inherited weakness or folly comes to the surface. Zola drew up the family tree of the Rougon-Macquart clan, beginning with Adelaide Fouque and the vile Rougon, and took all the branches seriatim.

The first of the series was La Fortune des Rougon a book of a distinctly political bent, and the next was La Curee a terrible production, in which Zola taking the vicious life of Paris as his theme, almost anticipated the horrors of Nana. Then came Le Ventre de Paris and in 1874, La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret, a tale which, though disfigured by much needless realism nevertheless almost reconciles one to Zola by reason of its beauty and poetry. After L'Abbe Mouret came Son Excellence Eugene rougon in which Zola is said to have made a bitter attack on M. Rouher and next in order "L'Assommoir" made its appearance. This was the book that made Zola's fortune. The author, like Macaulay, awoke one morning to find himself famous. "L'Assommoir" was an unqualified, almost an unexampled, success, and Zola drew enormous sums from its sale. It is said that the success of "L' Assommoir" decided Zola upon sticking to realism. He had cherished grave doubts beforehand as to whether realism could ever be made to pay, but "L'Assommoir" once for all enabled him to make up his mind. He had found his public, and his public had found him at last. There was a taste abroad for strong meat. There existed a public which had delighted in grossness and revelled in the dark things of life. "L'Assommoir" was Zola's first really Zoleasque book. It was followed by "Une Page d'Amour," in 1878, and two years later Zola published his masterpiece "Nana." The objectionable qualities of this book must not blind us to its merits. There are bits of description in it which, perhaps, only Zola himself could surpass, and as a presentation of a certain phase of life there is nothing in literature to equal it. One would not necessarily be a casuist if one were to declare "Nana" to be a moral book, in the sense that it deters and warns. Zola himself would not thank us for calling "Nana" moral, his theory being that the novelist is merely an historian of facts, and should include as little to virtue as to vice. Since 1880 Zola has laboured steadily at his Rangon Macquart series. As he grows older he grows more shocking on "La Terre" is a book for which even an out-and-out realist would find it difficult to frame an apology.

Zola is a short, stout man, with a fat, heavy face, and dark eyes hidden under overhanging brows. The lines of his face were sensual and gross, and suggest, that he hit upon his right vocation when he took to the nasty work of Naturalism. But one might read in his face also the strong, dogged willpower which held him up in his years of struggle, and enabled him, the clerk at Hachette's, to conquer a first place in the ranks of literary men—his employers' customers. Zola loves comfort and a good dinner. He was essentially "a bourgeois" and proud of it, looking down contemptuously, as he did, upon the silly Bohemianism which Parisian men of letter so much affect. Zola would not wear his hair long, like Daudet, for the wealth of Venice and could not see why genius should not visit the barbers and wear a pot-hat.

He was a saddened, gloomy man. He cares very little for society, and only on rare occasions visited Paris one of his biographers accounts for his gloom and partial misanthropy by his studies in misery and depravity. There was doubtless, a great deal of truth in this. Aman's mind and character are necessarily colourd by his studies, and certainly Zola's studies have not been of a pleasant or cheering kind. He had a very low opinion of his friends and acquaintances, and, indeed of the whole human race. Zola was an Atheist and, as regards his fellows a pessimist. Man is a beast, he says, and is daily growing more brutish and more beastly. We are unutterably corrupt to say, and are slowly sinking into deeper and yet deeper corruption. The civilisation on which we pride ourselves we make the instrument of our degradation.]

SOLDIER DROWNED AT CHINCHWAD.

POONA, FEB. 24.

Private Long of the Suffolk Regiment, attached to the Mounted Infantry, was accidentally drowned yesterday at Chinchwad, where the Mounted Infantry are now engaged in the manœuvres.

The body was found and brought to Poona this morning and was buried.

THE COMING BOXING TOURNAMENT

A meeting for the coming boxing tournament was held at the Gymkhana Club, Major General Burnett presiding. It was decided to hold the tournament between the 19th and 21st May next. The programme is much they same as last year, with the addition of several competitions for officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

The hired transport Syria, 4,190 tons, Captain W. H. Houghton, R. N. R., arrived in harbour this morning from Durban, which port she left on the 10th instant, with Captain Maxwell Scott, three British and 60 Native details.

MARCONI'S SUCCESSES.

SECRECY AND INCREASED SPEED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Addressing his shareholders, Marconi declared he had discovered the means of securing secrecy and increased speed with his messages, and is confident of complete success, despite the opposition of the cable companies.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The "Englishman" states that there is now no practical doubt that the Prince of Wales and probably the Princess will attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi next January, while Lord Kitchener is likely to be there. It notices that all Volunteers in India will be represented, and suggests that a squadron of the Life Guards should accompany the Prince.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT CALCUTTA.

Preaching at the Cathedral here last night, the Bishop of Bombay spoke of the satisfaction with which all Bishops in India had heard of the appointment of Bishop Copleston to the See of Calcutta, and announced the opening of subscriptions for the formation of a Bishopric for Assam which is to be taken up as soon as arrangements for the Central Provinces See are complete.

DEATH OF THE ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER.

Captain E. G. Forest, R. A. M. C. died, at Aden last Thursday from liver abscess.

AN OFFICER'S FATAL FALL.

Lieutenant Knightley, Essex Regiment, was killed at Rangoon yesterday by a fall from his horse.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Addressing the Railway Conference here, to-day, Colonel Wilson explained the objects of the meeting which were to decide what should be done in regard to the formation of a permanent Conference pointing out the desirability of the formation of such a body, as the decisions of the executive Standing Committee did not appear to command respect. The Conference, he proposed, would be analogous to the American Railway Association or English Railway Clearing House, and might be known as the Indian Railway Traffic Association One of its functions would be to arbitrate between different lines.

THE MAHSUDS.

BALANCE OF THE FINE PAID.

The Mahsuds have now paid up the balance of the fine of one lakh, imposed upon them by the Government of India, and object to the blockade that has thus been at length attained.

A BICYCLE RACE.

The twenty-five mile bicycle championship today was won by F. Russell, who beat Barrett, after an exciting race by a wheell, in 71 minutes 56 1-4 seconds.

THE BHAVNAGAR STATE.

INSTALLING THE NEW DEWAN.

WELCOME TO RANJIT SINGHJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 24.

A grand Darbar was held this morning at the Motibag Palace, by H. H. the Maharaja, to install the new Dewan Saheb, Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, late Huzur Secretary. Mr. Vajishankar Gowrishanker, the late Dewan, having retired from active service on account of ill health.

The proceedings were commenced by H. H. rising and addressing the assembled officials. He said that he had reason to believe and he was sure that the appointment of Mr. Prabhashanker to the high post of Dewan would be agreeable to all his officials and subjects alike, and would be appreciated by them all. He was convinced that the new Dewan would soon justify his selection by the probity of his character, by his high sense of justice, and by the manifold virtues of head and heart that have always distinguished him.

He feelingly hoped that all his officials would harmoniously work together with him for the interest of the State, and its subjects, and trusted that all would co-operate with the new Dewan heartily in maintaining the prestige of the Bhavnager State, and that while setting aside all personal feelings, the heads of departments would secure the efficiency of their several departments with impartial justice, care and caution, irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

He said that he was quite glad to welcome, in open Darbar, his old College friend, Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhji, the world, renowned cricketer, who is at present a guest amongst us.

As is the immemorial custom at such functions, a rich "poshak" was presented by the Maharaja to the new Dewan.

Mr. Pattani then rose and gave an eloquent and masterly address in Gujerati in feeling terms. He said that the high honour conferred upon him was so great, after the excellent work of his illustrious predecessors, notably Gourishanker Udayshanker and Samaldas Parmanandas, that he was fully sensible of the high responsibilities he was made to undertake in the performance of his onerous duties. His gratitude to the Maharaja was so great, that naturally it was impossible for him to express it adequately in words. It would be the aim of his life to show it by his deeds, his honest work and his just appreciation of the work of the other state officials under him, although his relatives and friends no doubt had a claim upon his favours as a private individual, yet he asked them earnestly to believe that as a public functionary, responsible to his august master for impartial purity of administration of his territory, such considerations would have no weight with him. The character and high sense of duty, coupled with loyalty and complete devotion to the work allotted to him would be his only guides in appraising the worth of officials who seek for preferment or advancement in the State service. He fully realized the uphill work before him, especially during the calamitous period that was passing over this part of the country at present, but still he hoped that with intelligent and honest co-operation of his officials, he would successfully combat these resisting forces, and raise the state to its former level of prosperity, in a short time.

He concluded by pathetically appealing to his audience to wish His Highness a long life of usefulness and health as well as success, in securing the prosperity of the State that splendid inheritance he has received from his illustrious father, Sir Takhtsingji Maharaja.

This eloquent and pathetic speech was listened to with marked attention and interest, and was highly appreciated by His Highness and all present.

The new Dewan Saheb is a highly intelligent and well meaning young man, and full of devotion to the work which he, as a trusted official of H. H., has had to perform hitherto.

At noon deputations from Mahajans and Patels, etc., from the districts waited, upon His Highness and congratulated him on the excellent selection he was pleased to make by appointing Mr. Prabhashanker Pattani as his Mukhya Dewan.

FATHER HERBERT THURSTON, S. J. ON "THE ROSARY."

THE meeting of the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts, held in John Street, Adelphi, on Tuesday (Feb. 4), writes our London correspondent, was of very unusual interest and a striking success. Cardinal Vaughan is a remarkably fine and handsome looking gentleman, of the finest English type, and filled the chair with the convincing dignity and authority of a born "King of men." On his right was the spare, energetic form, lighted up with the austere but keenly intelligent face of the Reverend Father Herbert Thurston, S. J., to the right of whom were seated Father Gerrard, S. J., and Father Sydney Smith. On the left of His Eminence sat the popular Secretary of the Section, Mr. H. J. Wheatley, as lithe of figure as Father Thurston, and of as highly intellectual a countenance, looking for all the world as if he had stepped down out of one of the most picturesque portrait frames of a Vandyke or a Velasquez. Beyond these right and left, the platform was filled up by such men as Sir Stuart Bayley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Chandler Roberts Austen, Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, &c. It was a most impressive platform ; the centre of its interest being in the three Reverend Fathers, whose lives are officially devoted to historical research, and against whom summonses have been recently demanded to shew cause why they should not be expelled from the United Kingdom. Further piquancy was also given to the unprecedented platform by the fact of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and these three Fathers being placidly engaged in the business of the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts at the very moment that a monster meeting, convened by the Protestant Alliance at the Albert Hall, was engaged in publicly denouncing them and all their works. The body of the Society's Hall was also filled to overflowing with a distinguished and, as it proved, most enthusiastic audience, in part of which was conspicuous, the true author of the meeting, looking in his black skull cap for all the world like another Church dignitary of "the Roman obedience." He has for many years been chaffed at the Society of Arts for his severe ecclesiastical "cut" and when he, entering the hall, accidentally sat down in front of the Cardinal beside a lady who had happened to be dressed in a costume entirely of scarlets, a smile and a chuckle went the round of his colleagues on the Society's council. The lecture was an unqualified success, alike for its solid learning, its literary merit, and the fascinating manner in which its subject was developed. A description of it can give you no adequate idea of its high literary and scientific quality, and as a full report of it will shortly be published in the Journal of the Society, I will here only add an extract in which Father Thurston tells us how "Paternoster Row" originated :—

"As we learn from the elaborate work on the art and craft associations of Paris, compiled by one Stephen Boyleau, as early as the year 1268, the Patertrisers, the makers of paternosters or rosaries, represented a most thriving industry, which, even at that date, was divided into four different guilds or companies, distinguished seemingly according to the material in which they worked. The first were artists in bone and horn, the second worked in coral and mother o'pearl, the third confined themselves to amber and jet, while the fourth were a more miscellaneous association engaged largely in metal work and the manufacture of buttons, buckles, and rings.

In England the rosary makers do not seem to have been quite so specialised ; and, yes, in the London municipal records of the same period, we not unfrequently find citizens described as "paternosterers," and there can be no doubt their trade primarily consisted in the turning, polishing, perforating, and mounting of beads for devotional purposes. We have record, for instance, of an inquest held in 1278, in the reign of Edward I., in the ward corresponding to that now called Farring-don-street Within, at which three of the witnesses were "paternosterers." They were evidently neighbours, and there can be little doubt that they all resided in Paternoster-lane, as it was then called, which, you will notice, lay just under the shadow of the great cathedral, and in the devotional centre of London. The craftsmen themselves lived in Paternoster-lane, but I am inclined to think that their wares were largely retailed by the persons called "stationers," so styled from the fact that they were allowed to occupy certain "stations," or "pitches," as a modern itinerant vendor would say, around St. Paul's-cross and the cross in the Chepe. The stationers did not content themselves with selling objects of piety, they dealt in all things that were needed by the "clerk" or ecclesiastics, who also naturally congregated around the great cathedral, and were in want of the pens, parchment, ink, copies, and books, i.e., manuscripts, which formed part of the stationer's stock-in-trade. The stationers have clung to their old haunts, and still predominate in the row, with the vendors of rosaries, pious statuary, holy-water stoups, and other objects."

Sir George Birdwood in proposing the vote of thanks warmly eulogised the laborious, full and accurate research expended by Father Thurston on a lecture "which combined the persuasive charm with the logical force of all scholarship and learning when devoted to the higher services of humanity." He continued :—"I have at all times in this place and in all my very humble writings on Indian Art, protested against Art being regarded as its own end and aim, or in any sense self-sufficing. The note of the highest art everywhere is that it at a glance spiritualises sense; and the soul is at once raised by it as if intuitively to the thought of the author and finisher of every perfect work. Mrs. Siddons on first beholding the Apollo Belvedere, exclaimed:—'How unimaginable is the glory of Him who has given to men the power to fashion so noble a form.' That is the thought inspired by the contemplation of the Venus of the Capitol and the so-called 'Venus of Milo,' but it is not the thought inspired by the Venus de Medici and similarly affected and intentionally meretricious works of Art. Milton expresses the same thought 'These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good, Thyself how wonderous thou !' The devout inspiration may be of intention on the artistic part or it may be due simply to loyalty to one's artistic conscience, but it is never recognised save as the effect of either the artist's reverence or his earnestness, which is after all another form of reverence. 'Not from a vain or shallow thought, His awful Jove young Phidias brought." And again quoting Emerson :—

"The man that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in devout sincerity
Himself from God he could not free,
He builded better than he knew
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

This is the note of Art everywhere in India, even in its humblest applications, as in ploughs and hair combs ; and simply because in all its manifestations it reflected the universal Hindu belief in the sacramentality of all life—of all existence." Sir George Birdwood further insisted on the Hindu origin of all Rosaries, Buddhistic, Mohammedan and Christian, as the early Christian rosaries proved, as they were always of 84 or 108 beads like the Hindu rosaries, that is, of the number of the planets (7 or 9 when the moon is counted as 3) multiplied by the number of the signs of the Zodiac (12). Sir George Birdwood concluded by expressing his gratitude to the Cardinal for presiding, in terms which his Eminence transparently appreciated ; and the vote of thanks was carried with long, continued and hearty, not to say, vehement applause. This concluded one of the most popular seances of the Society of Arts, and which was equally gratifying to all who took part in it. Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Wheatley were cordially congratulated at its close.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ON the Oval yesterday afternoon the first and second rounds of the Junior Football Tournament were decided. In the first round the Byculla Scottish High School should have met the P. and O. Football club, but the latter team scratched, and the High School therefore went out the second round without having to contest the match. In the second round the St. Mary's College met the Scottish Orphanage. The latter team had the advantage of the breeze in the first half, and though their opponents were the heavier lot, they were the first to score and crossed over with the score one to none in their favour. In the second half St. Mary's did all the pressing and equalled after a determined attack on the Scottish Orphanage Goal time arrived with the score equal, and an extra ten minutes was played. In the last stage of the struggle the College again pressed and put in two more goals, the game resulting :—St. Mary's College 3 goals ; Scottish Orphanage 1 goal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DR. SUKHIA AND THE CHAIR.

FILTERS FOR TULSI WATER.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. D. E. Vacha occupied the chair.

URGENT BUSINESS.

FILTERS ON MALABAR HILL.

Mr. Cuffe asked for urgency in the consideration of the matter of the purchase of some land at Ghoga Street.

Urgency was granted and Mr. Cuffe then moved that sanction be given to the purchase of the ground as proposed in the resolution of the Standing Committee. The cost of acquiring the land, the resolution stated, would be Rs. 13,275 plus legal expenses.

The resolution was passed without discussion.

Mr. Cuffe next asked for urgency for the consideration of a letter of the Commissioner having reference to the construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Urgency was granted and Dr. Katrak then moved that the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the subject be adopted.

Mr. Lund formally seconded the proposal.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji spoke against the motion.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar moved the following amendment :—that the consideration of this item be put at the end of this agenda, and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether this additional expenditure could not be avoided by laying duplicate pipes and supplying unfiltered Tulsi water for non-domestic purposes, and (2) that the Commissioner be requested to state what would be the eventual cost of carrying out this project at Malabar Hill, Mahaluxmi, and other places in D ward which consume a large quantity of water for non-domestic purposes.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia also supported the amendment. He prefaced his remarks by saying he considered it surprising that the resolution should have been moved by Dr. Katrak who was not a member of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Katrak took exception to this remark. He stated that he had moved in the matter from time to time and it was due to his own special request that Mr. Cuffe had handed over the motion to him.

Mr. Cuffe also asked if Dr. Sukhia was in order.

The President held that Dr. Sukhia's remarks were irrelevant and asked him to confine himself to the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia : I think it is surprising that this resolution should not have been moved.—

Mr. Mehta said that it had been ruled that Dr. Sukhia was out of order, and he still continued to speak in the same way. This practice of members after they had been ruled out of order was growing, and he certainly thought it ought to be put a stop to, He appealed to the President to see that Members were kept to the point.

Dr. Sukhia : I think—I think that it is surprising that this resolution should not have been moved —(Laughter).

The President : You will have to sit down.

Dr. Sukhia : Must I—

The President (warmly) : Sit down. I say. You will have to sit down, or you can go on with your argument without referring to the Standing Committee's connection with the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia (melodramatically) : Must I be silent on the point when I see the Standing Committee have erred ?

The President : Certainly, in this case.

Dr. Sukhia : Well, perhaps its all right. But I am very sorry to hear that I must not criticise the Standing Committee.

The breeze then blew over and Dr. Sukhia continued to speak for the next twenty minutes in rather an aggrieved style. He concluded a lengthy peroration by saying : In conclusion I beg your pardon Mr. President, for allowing myself in the heat of controversy to be led away by a fact that more or less irritate the minds of some members here. It was not my intention to defy the chair. Far from it, Mr. President ; that would never be the case—from my inner heart and inner soul (hear hear, and laughter).

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee afterwards spoke.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta in supporting the amendment observed that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining expert opinion as to whether the introduction of double system of filtered water for domestic purposes and unfiltered water for non-domestic purposes, was feasible in Bombay. He (the speaker) had seen the double system in Calcutta, but to enable the Corporation to come to a definite conclusion on the point, the Commissioner should be asked to take expert opinion on the matter.

Mr. Cuffe supported the original proposition. The question before the Corporation, he said, was whether they should increase their filter areas for future eventualities.

Mr. MacDonald said he would like to mention just one or two isolated facts. He had got Dr. Cayley's last report and that showed that recently in regard to the Tulsi water both from the lake itself and from the Reservoir there was a marked diminution in the amount of vegetable matter present in the water and a corresponding increase in the albuminoids and ammonia. According to this the quality of the water was improving. The water apparently was worse in the hot months, and it behoved them therefore to pass the Standing Committee's resolution at once, for in six weeks or two months the hot weather would be upon them. If the water was bad in the coming April they would only have themselves to blame.

Dr. Viegas having spoken

Mr. Khote said the idea of the duplicate system had been brought before the Corporation, previously and it had been decided that it was not possible.

Mr. Unvala asked if it were possible to spend the three lakhs that were necessary to purchase the filters in the short time that was at the disposal of the Corporation before the hot weather came in. If it were not possible, he said, there could be no harm in allowing the matter to stand over for another fortnight.

The amendment was then put and carried.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Cuffe asked for and having obtained urgency, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 2,430 to meet the cost of acquiring a portion of a property at Barrack Lane, Fort, falling within the improvement line of Gunbow Street.

The proposition was adopted.

BANDORA ABATTOIRS.

Mr. Cuffe, having again obtained urgency, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to a contract being entered into for a period of five years with Messrs. Croft, Mody & Co. for the work of removing offal and refuse from the Bandora Abattoirs at the rate of Rs. 19 per day.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the contract should be given for one (this) year only and that the Corporation saw no reason why the contract should be given for more than one year.

Mr. Jugmohandas Virjivandas seconded the amendment which was carried.

DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTING TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the draft regulations with respect to the appointment of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay be approved and adopted.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji moved an amendment to the effect that the councillors who retired from the Trust Board should not be considered re-eligible for at least two years, and that those who stood for election as members of the Trust, should not be members of the Standing Committee.

The amendment was ruled out of order and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

A MUNICIPAL bye-election was held in Bombay yesterday in a pandal erected in the vacant space between the Municipal offices and the Esplanade Police Court. In consequence of the death of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who was a representative on the Corporation of the Mandvi ward, a vacancy had occurred, and the Municipal Commissioner, according to a notification issued by him, received on Monday, the 17th inst. the nominations of candidates for the vacancy. Three candidates were nominated on that day; and the election being thus a contested one, the Municipal Commissioner had appointed yesterday for a poll. The three candidates were :—Karmalli Peerbhoy, Dr. Dinannath Balkrushna Naik, and Dr. Diago De Manuel De Silva. The last named gentleman had withdrawn his candidature ; and the contest was thus between the other two candidates. The polling commenced at 9 a.m., and closed at 6 p.m. Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, was the superintending polling officer, and was assisted by thirteen polling clerks and thirteen clerks for issuing polling papers. The election, which was quiet at the start, was very brisk between 10 a.m., and 1 p.m., Mr. Kurmalli was a long way ahead from the first, and maintained the head throughout. The exact figures are not ascertained, but the approximate result was believed to be that Mr. Kurmalli polled about 387 votes, and Dr. Dinanath about 109. Both the candidates withdrew their challenges of votes against each other. The result of the election will be declared by the Municipal Commissioner probably to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOLD IN BRITISH GUIANA.

CANADIAN IRON ORE.

BANKING IN THE PHILLIPINES.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

FOR many reasons it is disappointing to find that the output of the gold-mining industry in British Guiana has continued to decrease. The return for 1899-1900 showed a falling off as compared with 1898-9, and during the past year, as the figures we have periodically quoted have shown, the contraction has not ceased. Possibly the new diamond-mining industry in the colony may to some extent have drawn attention from the gold industry ; and moreover, the demand which is being put forward for an efficient registration of labourers on the goldfields is based on the complaints that considerable quantities of gold are stolen by the men employed in getting the precious metal, as there has been an influx in recent times of unregistered labourers. According to the "Demerara Daily Chronicle," however, influences are now at work which promise to promote the development of the industry very materially in the near future. The past year has been a more important one for gold mining in British Guiana than the returns indicate, outside capitalists having been engaged in introducing for mining purposes machinery of the most advanced character, and it may reasonably be assumed that they are satisfied that the additional outlay will be justified by the results. Mechanical dredging, about which so much has been lately said with reference to Rhodesia, is being tried on the Barima, where a dredger has recently been erected and has been employed on a part of the river in which gold was not expected to be found ; but after a very brief trial, we are told, very convincing evidence of the presence of gold was obtained. "The experience of the past ten years," the Demerara paper very candidly remarks, "will admonish the public against attaching undue importance to such an auspicious initiation of a new process for winning gold in the colony, and definite results must be awaited before it is possible to express an opinion as to the feasibility of the enterprise. If, however, present expectations are borne out and the dredging operations now started prove successful the fillip that will be given to gold-mining in British Guiana will be enormous." The system is extensive[illegible]ved in New Zealand, where it is said to ly emp[illegible] [illegible] other methods of extracting gold have paid when [illegible] failed. The advantages from the river deposits [illegible] amount of capital seem to be that a relatively small [illegible] that, is required for the starting of operations, and [illegible] comparatively speaking, only a few labourers are needed to keep the dredger running, certainly an important consideration in Rhodesia, where the labour question is a serious one. The cost of the operations is therefore low, and it is asserted that some of the auriferous ground on the Barima and Barama rivers in British Guiana, where a dredging company already holds large concessions, is far richer in the yellow metal than are certain deposits in New Zealand which are being worked at a profit by the same process.

On the authority of "a colonist interested in the gold industry" an expert who has prospected in the Barima river estimates that "a 500-ton dredger working 200 days at twenty-four hours per day will make a profit of £25,000 sterling. The cost of a dredger would be about £3,000." The experiment now in progress should determine the amount of reliance that can be placed on what is rightly described as a "remarkable anticipation." We learn from the same authority that when the dredging system was first practically discussed in British Guiana, twelve months ago, a very large area of the river beds of the Barima, Barama, and Massaruni districts was granted to local applicants, but that no attempt has yet been made to work these concessions, as the holders are apparently waiting to see the results of the experiment already referred to. Should it prove reasonably successful applications for outside captial may be expected. "One circumstance," the "Demerara Chronicle" remarks, "must be borne in mind ; dredging is not an undertaking for the local man with no experience of the system and with little or capital. Men who mean business with money to support them, should have the prior claim for concessions, and the indiscriminate granting of large areas to applicants who obtain them solely for the purpose of speculation ought carefully to be guarded against. This class of applicant is but a stumbling-block to progress."

The prospect of a considerable development of the gold-mining industry in British Guiana during the course of the present year, however, is not restricted, it appears, to the development of dredging. The "hydraulicking" system is also to be extended to the goldfields. Options have been secured with this object in the Potaro district, and the installation of an elaborate hydraulic plant at Omai is approaching completion. The hydraulic and the dredging processes are the two methods most suitable to the conditions under which gold is found in British Guiana. Quartz mining has not been successful, and, apparently, if the colony is to yield gold in paying quantities it must be from alluvial deposits. These latter have hitherto been worked only by "the most crude and imperfect" methods. "A lack of knowledge concerning the goldfields," the Demerara paper concludes, "was primarily responsible for many of the past failures, but the experience gained at so great a cost has begun to tell on the industry. The reaction that succeeded the 'boom, in gold some years ago is disappearing, and up-to-date methods, intelligently applied, are being gradually introduced, chiefly as the result of outside initiative. It is gratifying also to note that the diamond industry is making steady progress, the results of the past year proving that the precious stones are to be found in a far more extensive area than was at first supposed."

An excellent article on the iron ore resources of Algoma forms a prominent feature in a recent issue of our American contemporary, the "Scientific American." The writer, Mr. W. F. M'Clure, says it has long been a matter of wonderment in the United States that Canada has been so slow to investigate the mineral resources of Algoma, in view of the favourable topography of the land and the existence of the great ore bodies as near as Minnesota and Michigan. To-day, the same capital from the United States that is building up the giant industries about Sault Ste, Marie, including the water power canals, is opening rich mines at Michipicoten. Already this evolution is rapidly progressing, and the Midland, Hamilton and Buffalo furnaces are using ore from the Helen mine, the first of the newly-discovered properties. The new steel mill at the Sault Ste. Marie, when completed, will use the Canadian product exclusively, and four vessels of the Algoma Steamship Company are bringing Helen ore to Ohio ports, from whence it reaches the Pittsburg furnaces. Some 350,000 tons have already been shipped to the United States at a profit in spite of the duty of forty cents a ton. Mr. E. V. Clergue, a brother of Francis H. Clergue, the promotor of all the giant in industries in Algoma, is in charge of the ore mining. The following from a report of Dr. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, concerning the Helen mine, is comprehensive :—The ore is a hard, but somewhat porous or spongy, red hematite, with a specific gravity of about 5. The horizontal dimensions of the exposed ore are about 500 feet in every direction, and its greatest height above the lake is 100 feet. The ground rises steeply all around the head of the lake, so that the ore lies at the bottom of an amphitheatre, open on the west or lake side. A drift has been run at the level of the general surface ore, southward into the hill, and this penetrates similar hematite for 250 feet, thus giving a known breadth of about 750 feet from north to south. During the winter of 1899-1900, by taking advantage of the ice on the lake, a number of holes were bored in the bottom along a north and south line, which passed the extremity of the point of ore at a distance of 250 feet to the westward. On this line and abreast of the point the lake had a depth of 100 feet, including 10 feet of soft mud, and at 150 feet below the bottom, where the boring ceased, the drill was still in hematite, like that on the dry land. A borehole fromk the surface of the exposed ore was sunk to a depth of 188 feet below the level of the lake wit out reaching the bottom of the hematite. The ore-mass has thus been proved to have a continuous depth of 300 feet, and as this follows the plane of the bedding, which is vertical, the probability is that the depth is very much greater. The general strike is parallel to the axis of the pond, which is about east and west. The railway approaches the mine from the west along the foot of the hill on the south side of the lake. Experts say that at a shipment of 3,000,000 tons a year it would require a decade to exhaust the ore above ground at the Helen mine. At Michipicoten harbour, vessels are loaded with ore at the rate of 1,000 tons per hour. Each ore pocket has a capacity of fifty tons. In all there are 500 feet of chutes, and more building.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing on the 21st instant, says:—The monetary position is without material change. The Bank rate remains at eight per cent, and the rather nervous opprehensions of a further advance that were apparent in native circles have been allayed. *To a certain extent the nervousness is traceable to* the general disquietude which followed the suspension of a prominent Marwari firm which took place *earlier in the week. Nothing definite is as yet* known with regard to the real liabilities and assets, as the firm had many branches up-country and did a very extensive business in kerosene *oil, jute,* linseed, silver, &c., but the impression is gaining *ground that the liquidation may ultimately* show assets nearly equal to the liabilities, and it seems probable that such loss as there may be will chiefly fall to be borne by members of the Marwari community. The suspension has, however, naturally resulted in a disposition to refrain from fresh commitments, notably in the direction of uttering and discounting fresh hundies, and though this attitude of restriction has tended to tighten money in the bazaar it has, on the other hand, relieved the Presidency and the local Banks from the normal burden of discounts, and has to that extent swelled their liquid funds. Nevertheless the position of the Bank, as compared with the corresponding week in last year, is not a favourable one as the subjoined figures will show:—

	Advances, Lakhs.	Cash Balances, Lakhs.	Parcentage.	Rate.
Week ending 19th Feb. 1901 ...	642	260	33·97	8
Week ending 18th Feb. 1902 ...	735	253	29·08	8

The position since last week has certainly changed for the worse. The cash balances are down 37 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs is accounted for by withdrawals of Government funds, the trade demand is greater by 27 lakhs, advances have risen 20 lakhs, and the percentage has fallen from 32·7 to 29. On the other hand, since the statement was issued, the market here has received 12 lakhs of Council wire, 13½ lakhs of sovereigns from Australia, ex Sunda, and the China steamer due to-day brings, as far as I have been able to ascertain, another four lakhs or so, a total of nearly 30 lakhs. In addition to this the incoming mail brings 68 lakhs of Council bills, of which, however, 47 lakhs are for Bombay. That market continues to evince a good demand for money, and is even surpassed in its requirements by Rangoon, and the selling orders for these two ports have contributed to the firm tone that has been prevalent throughout the week in sterling rates. Business here remains very dull, and the supply of private bills for all positions is remarkably small, while on one or two days there has been a fair enquiry for ready and February wire.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY,

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company held yesterday Mr. F. A. Riddie, the chairman, said:—In submitting the annual report and audited statement of accounts of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, which having been circulated, I will, with your permission, consider as read, I have but few remarks to make. You are a are the 6 months ending 31st December comprise those during which the rains fall and the crops are sown, therefore the traffic is necessarily small. The effects of the partial failure of the monsoon of 1901 were not sufficiently acute to cause an influx of food grains, as in the previous year, so the earnings both in imports and exports have been below normal, those during 1900 being due to abnormal conditions, the outcome of the serious and lamentable famine experienced, but a comparison of the earnings of other lines will show that the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway may be congratulated on the fact that notwithstanding adverse circumstances their line has earned sufficient to warrant a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year & with favourable rains this year the area and yield of crops should be considerably augmented. Under the regime of his highness the present Maharajah of Idar, it is hoped the ear nings will only continue as satisfactery as before on the Prantej-Ahmednagar section of the line, but show an increase especially in Ahmednagar stone so suitable for building purposes.

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING,

SATURDAY 1ST MARCH.

1st Entries closed at 7 p m Monday 24th February.

The March Stakes Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass ch aus m Gnulio
Mr Iskunder's b aus g Planet
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum (aged)
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck (5 years)
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart (6 years)
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell (aged)

The Cooria Plate—Distance 1 mile

Mr Ali Bin Talib's B a h Mahkoon
Mr Moostapha Bin Talib's g a h Chungis
Mr James' ch a h Sandow (5 years)
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Gardas b a h Narunjee 14 0
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane 14 0

The Dadur Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Zerovia Bin Talib's b a h Cocab 13·2 3-4
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkith Flag II 13·3
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Victory 13·3
Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood 13·3 3-4
Mr Finch's b a h Panala II 13·2
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant 13·2 3-4

The Colaba Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Mathurdass Goculdass g a h Silver Fox 13·3
Ms Zeroola Bin Talib's B a h Cocal 13·2 3 4
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 13·3
Mr G L D's b a h Shalboob 13,2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rusheed 13,2 1-2
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant 13,2 3-4
Mr K B Irani's g a h Furdosi 13 2
Mr A M Busnari's ch a h Shah Johan 13.2
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil 13 2
Mr Jackson's B a h Hermit 13 3
H H Maharaja Holker's B a h Jedda 13 2

The Sion Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Bir Talib's b- a. h. Moon 13.3 3-4
Mr. Arsin A. Essayle's b. a. h. Shelter 13.2 1-4
Mr. S. C. P's b. s. h. Rose 13.2 3-4
Mr. S. C. P's ch. a. h. Zooraf 13.3 1-2.
Mr A M Shamian's g a h Sincerity 13.2 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Cromer 13.3 1-4
Mr Iskundar's ch a h Artist 14.0
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13.3
Mr R G Baldock's g a h For Ever 13.3
Mr A W P's b a h Active 14.0
Mr A R Obayed's g a h Grey Wolf 13.3 1-2
Messrs Pestonjee Framji and Jussuff Peer Mahomeds's b a h Ameer 14.0

The Kensington Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie late Nada 14.4 3-4
Mr Iskunder's b aus m Miss Bernie 14.0 3-4
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's br aus m Nautilus 14.1
Mr Abdula Hajibhoy's b aus m Munnichaha 14.1
Mr S C P's ch aus Amarosa 14.1
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot 13.3
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan 13.2 1-2
Major Kerrick's b aus g Gelstan 13.3
Lt T C Naple's b aus m Sumflower 14.0

The Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S. Shah's ch a h Winchester 13.1 3-4 Rs. 800
Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Anaiza 13.2 Rs. 600
Mr Persy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13.2 3-4 Rs 1,200
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi 13.2 Rs 1300
Mr A M Bushari's ch a h Shah Jehan 13.2 Rs 1000
Mr Jame's ch a h Nonparsil R: 13.2 Rs 1200
Do g a h The Hypocrite 13. 1-2 Rs 1000
Mr H Jamsetjee's ch a h Panala 13.2 3-4 Rs 700
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 13.2 Rs 1000

2nd Entries close at 7 p. m, Tuesday 25th February

Cecil Gray
Secretary W I T C

Sir Ernest Cassel and suite are touring through he North-West Provinces and Rajputana, taking Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and all the noted places of interest on their route. They intend visiting Jodhper, and Mount Abu, on their return journey to Bombay.

Mr. Robertson, C.I.E., from the Central Provinces, is visiting the Bombay Famine Districts, commencing with Gujerat and goes to Kaira and the Panch Mahals, and subsequently to Ahmednagar and Sholapur. He will give Government the benefit of his advice and experience.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in January last, convicted Gangava a woman, wife of Iraya, of murder and sentenced her to death. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe. Mr. B. A. Bhugavat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Court's Judgment said: The appellant Gangava Kni Irayagowda and *Fakira binNaganna were tried by the acting Sessions* Judge of Kanara in May 1901 on a charge of murdering the appellant's husband Irayagowda, and were acquitted. *On appeal a Bench of this Court reversed* the order of acquittal and directed a fresh trial. The grounds of this decision it is unnecessary now to discuss. The first trial was held by Mr. Gloster, the present acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, and he, after a careful and discriminating judgment, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted *Fakira bin Naganna, and disagreeing with the* assessors, convicted the appellant and sentenced her to death. From this conviction and sentence the present appeal is preferred. *The prosecution* version is that the appellant attempted to poison *the deceased and when he was apparently in the* pangs of death, fractured his skill by striking him on the forehead with a stone, and finally throttled *him. The appellant has made two confessional statements* bearing out this version, first on the 13th March when her statement was recorded, and next *on the occasion of her being committed. On each trial* in the Sessions Court, she has retracted these statements, *Fakira* also made statements, incriminating himself. On those Mr. Gloster refused to act, but the appellant's statements he has accepted. It is because of the distinction thus drawn that we have described his judgment as discriminating; and we think, his discrimination well founded. *The appellant's statements, so far as they incriminate* her, find strong corroboration in the surrounding circumstances, to which we will now briefly refer. The body of the deceased was found under some straw in the immediate neighbourhood of the house where he had lived with his wife. It was practically without clothing, and naturally the first question would be, what had become of his clothes? They were not to be found in the house, but were pointed out, it is said, at a distance of about two furlongs from it, where the appellant had taken the chief constable and others, and brought from some bushes, in the presence of the chief constable and the panch, a bundle containing one jacket, one coat, one dhotar, one white turban, and some other articles. In our opinion, the story of this production is true: we can see no reason for not believing the evidence on this point. But if it be true, one is forced to ask, how could the appellant have known where the clothes were, and have remained silent unless she was a party to the crime? There is nothing to support the speculation that they were placed there by the police. Now, if the deceased was killed in the way described by the appellant, the concealment of the clothes exactly tallies with the probabilities. Her first explanation when questioned as to her husband's disappearance was that he had gone to Sirsi, and as it is probable that was the explanation on which she had determined from the first, it is manifest that the concealment of the clothes was a necessary and obvious part of her scheme of escape. Then again there is the discovery of arsenic in the sand and the viscera. The importance of its discovery in the sand is that it agrees, with the appellant's statement, as to the deceased having vomited at the spot from where the sand was taken. It was urged by Mr. Bhagvat who ably conducted the defence before us that in the absence of any statement by the Chemical Analyser to Government as to the quantity of arsenic discovered, it was impossible to say with any certainty whether the arsenic was not naturally present in the soil; but the coincidence appears to us so strong that we cannot but regard it as strongly confirmatory of the accused's statement. At the same time we are led by the argument to suggest for the consideration of the authorities whether the form of report should not be so altered as to state where possible the quantity of poisonous matter found on analysis. It was suggested before us that the appellant's statement bore the traces of being concocted by the police, but we do not agree with this. Thus the appellant speaks of her having tied a rope round the deceased's neck, whereby she dragged him, with the assistance of Fakera, to the place where his corpse was found. Now, it is very unlikely that this incident was introduced by the police, for the evidence does not deal with this circumstance in any way. Apparently it was not round the neck when the body was found, nor is any reference made to it; and yet if the statement was the work of the police, they certainly would not have introduced the circumstance of the rope without a corresponding narrative in the evidence as to the discovery of the body. Moreover, had the police been minded to fasten guilt on the accused at any cost, it is clear they would have manufactured evidence on points they have left untouched. Thus they certainly would have had no difficulty in manufacturing the discovery of poison in the cooking vesses, but so far from this being the case, the chief constable, in his evidence, says he found none. Considering then all the evidence in the case, we are of opinion that the accused has been rightly convicted. It only remains for us to consider the question of sentence. We have to deal with a cruel murder; and the fact that the assessors and a judge have taken a different view of the fact does not justify us in not passing the extreme penalty. If there be anything outside the circumstances of the crime calling for an exercise of the prerogative of mercy, representation to that effect should be made to the proper quarter. In this view we take of the offence, we have no option but to confirm the sentence of death.

INCONVENIENCES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper so as to bring to the notice of the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Co. the inconveniences the passengers labour under. The train which is due to arrive at 8-9 Bombay time at Dadar, very seldom arrives in time, and if it is about 10 or 15 minutes late, it is put back at Parel on account of the Nagpur Mail which is due at 8-26, and by which 3rd class pass holders are not allowed to travel. If the N. E. Passenger which is due to arrive at Dadar at 7-50 is late, the local train due at 8-9 which follows is left behind, and in the meantime it is time for the Nagpur mail to come in. Thus the local train is put back, causing a delay of about 10 to 20 minutes, and by which the A & N. Stores and other office employes come and who have to be in their respective business life at 9 exactly. At times the cars attached to the train with, I suppose, something wrong with the broak or the wheel and which causes a tremendous noise, makes one unable to act and the whole car shakes fearfully when the train stops at every station.

During monsoons it is a pity to see the passengers at Dadar station on the open platform which they have to make use of as they do not obtain sufficient place to sit on the benches placed under the shelter. The shelter made at the station for the use of passengers is a small one, and is not capable of holding the number of passengers which come on the Dadar platform. The shelter moreover is only a protection for the head during the monsoons as the rain and wind beat in so strongly, as to make one wet. During the present days of plague the inhabitants of Bombay (mostly merchants) have removed to different parts of Dadar, Matunga, Sion, etc. They have to travel daily for their business and especially in the evening the trains are so crowded from Musjid Bunder to Dadar, that one will say the passengers are packed up like sardine in a tin box. Under the above the travelling public will feel it a great obligation and kindness if the authorities concerned look in to the matter and try as much as possible to remove the inconveniences.—Yours, &c.

A PASSENGER.

Dadar, 24.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	4	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.........	15	16	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	25	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	19	10	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.........	16	30	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	7	18
G Mahim and Worlee ...	1	6	21
Water Division.........	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown.........	0	0	0
Hospitals.........	0	9	24
Total......	74	105	250
Total plague deaths to date......	105,603	91,521	
Same date last year	169	164	36[illegible]

MR. JOHN GUNN'S LONDON COMPANY.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL."

There was another crowded and enthusiastic house at the Novelty Theatre last night, when "The Circus Girl" was presented by Mr. John Gunn's London Gaiety Company. After "San Toy" the boisterous merriment of the "Circus Girl" came as a *delightful change. From beginning to end of the* performance the theatre was deluged with laughter and delighted applause, from the overture to curtain enthusiasm reigned supreme.

The most onerous part that of Drivelli, the circus proprietor fell to the lot of Mr. J. A. Warden and he discharged it in a way that convulsed his audience with an uncontrollable laughter. His mannerisms, his gesture, his make up, the whole of his business was undescribably funny and several times he absolutely brought down the house. If at any time applause was not heard whilst he was taking part it was because his audience were physically unable to applaud. *Mr. Edward Lauri,* too, who was so completely successful as *"Li" in "San Toy" made another hit last* night as "Biggs," the English "garcon" and the challenger of the far famed and much dreaded Toothick Pasha the Terrible Turk. Again he had on exceptional chance of displaying his wonderful ability as a Comedian and he too had a big share of the applause which was accorded to everything without exception. Sir Titus Wemyss the gay old baronet found a worthy exponent in Mr. Harry Gregory. His sparkling gaieties, always appeared at the right place to fan into flame again the mirth of an audience actually suffering from the pangs of too much merriment On the other side of the caste Miss Vinifred Wood in the title role carried herself to the end with infinite race her songs were sparkling and musical her manner has wholly charming and she was accorded unstinted applause. Miss Elise Cooke too found a capital part in Dora Wemyss, and she played it too with infinite skill. Of the sobre comicalities of Lady Dianna Wemyss which role was in the hands of Miss Helen Sedger the mirthful singularities of Mrs. Drivelli, a part that is undertaken by Miss Marie Shields, one can only speak in terms of unmeasured praise. At any rate they are much better seen than described. The Mary Bohemian graces of Diane, Marie, and Louise parts which were sustained by Miss Ella Porter, Miss Angela Murray, and Miss Lillie Leverne were also received with delight. And the essays of Miss Gelfillian who took the part of Lucille which had been allotted to Miss Rowland were also much appreciated. The acting of Miss Gelfillan was all the more commendable as it was undertaken at almost a moment's notice, Miss Rowlands having met with a nasty accident during the performance of "San Toy" on Saturday night and being unable to appear.

The music was gay, brilliant, piquante and the songs, choruses and dances were all applauded in the most unstinted fashion. The scenery too was also capital, the merit of the production being in a great measure due to the management of Mr. Edward Lauri. "The Circus Girl" will be again produced tonight.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER AT BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadur Vassudeo Jagannath Kirtiker the Government Pleader at Bombay, has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, is a member of the University Commission, and will take his seat on the Bench from Thursday next. Mr. Kirtiker was Government Professor of Law in the Ahmedabad Law School from 1865 to 1874, and did his work in a manner which met with the approbation of the superior authorities. He edited two books on the Law of Contract and of evidence before the passing of the Contract Act and the Evidence Act by the Indian Legislature; and both books were highly valued by the Bench and the Bar at that time. Mr. Kirtiker has satisfactorily discharged the duties of Government Pleader during the last eleven years, having been appointed to the office in December 1891, on the death of Mr. Shantaram Narayen. In July 1895, for the admirable manner in which he conducted before the High Court the appeal of Government in what was known as the Motibag Aqueduct Case at Ahmednagar, he received the special thanks of the Government and of the Secretary of State, who authorised the payment of a reward of Rs. 1,000 to him. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Mr. Kirtiker in 1897 in recognition of his valuable services as Government Pleader.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The twenty-third report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited) shows that the paid-up capital of the company now amounts to Yen. 22,000,000. The gross profits of the company for the past half-year amounted to Yen. 3,760,504, out of which Yen 1,120,876 has been paid for depreciation on the company's fleet and property, on account of insurance, and for the ships' structural repair fund. This leaves a balance of Yen. 3,271,597 including Yen. 631,969 brought forward from the last account. The Directors recommended a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. together with two per cent, as special dividend, thus making twelve per cent. per annum. Yen 131,981 was added to the reserve fund, Yen. 600,000 to the reserve fund equalization of dividends, Yen. 500,000 was set aside for extension of services and improvement of the fleet, and Yen. 78,526 was allowed as Directors and Auditor's fees. The balance Yen. 641,089 was carried forward to the next account.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Turkistan s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 cwt bone meal E C Nanji 6000 cwt myrabollams N Futterally and Co;

Nubia s—160 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 430 bales wool W P A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool R Naujie 53 bales wool David Sassoen and Co; 80 bales woo H A Oosman 19 bales wool S Kimatram and Co; 34 bales wool R M Kooke 193 bales cotton, and twist waste Owen and Okill 12 casks Indian condiments; 13 cases curry powder Pooynjiajee and sons 138 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons 300 bales cotten fly F Shamjee 19 bales twist Owen and Okill 63 bales wool R M Kooka 50 baleswool Haraj600 cwt myrabollams N Futhally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—28000 cwt castorseeds 4352 cwt cottonseed 2900 cw rapeseed Ralli Brothers 4000 cwt cotton seed C Purbu and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Millvanke s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwt gingillyseed, J; Fachiri; 2909 cwt linseed, M Valabdas, 2000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 8000 cwt cottonseed H Ludha 4000 cwt myrabollams G, Pragjee and Co.

Clan Buchanans—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 7987 cwt tedseed and 3425 cwt repeseed Ralli Bris.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lugano s—110 bales cotton, Guddums Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, 1570 bales Contton, Volkart Brothers 3515 cwt rapesud, 910 cwts Murabollams 3899 cwts tuiseed 4008 cwts cotton side 1001 cwts rapesed, Ralli Brothers 1500 cwts myrabollams, Casser Co; 220 bales cotton-Frier de Suos and Co. 400 cwt myrabollams, H. Anundrao and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lugano s—480 cwts hurdiseed, A. Blascheck and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—50 bales cotton Volkoet Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—3 pots ressoil Taybjee and Co; 110 bales cotton Guddum and Co. 759 cwts rapeseed Hurry Kanjee; 110 cotton E.Spinner and Co. 1600 cws gingelly seed, E D. Susson Co.

St, Kilda s—525 cwt tilseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Westminister Bridges.—3422 cwt myrabelleams and 4600 cwt cotton seed, W Bechurj; 2940 cwt myrabollams, E Oemersy; 70 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 200 bales hemp H Govindji 1050 cwt myrabollams D Balcrissna; and Co-

FOR HAVRE.

Turkistan s.— 2800 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros, 988 cwt linseed J. Fachiri

FOR GENOA.

St Kildas,—1800 cwt lisiseed and 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 4000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros 200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Marus.—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co. 300 bales cotton [illegible] 200 bales cotton Seth and Co.

Itria s.—3 200 [illegible] Co.

Malt[illegible], Ralli Bro[illegible]

[illegible]ales cotton, Sassoon J. David and [illegible]

FOR PENANG

[illegible] s—649 boxes dollars chartered Bank of J. A. and China.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 50 cwt sandalwood Newrijee and Co; 100 bales [illegible]

Malta s—[illegible]

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It was one of the last notes, if not the very last that Mr. Gladstone penned, and one recalls an opinion of Mr. Gladstone's which speaks of the same esteem for Lord Salisbury as this pathetic act. "I don't believe that Salisbury is at all governed by political ambition," said the G.O.M., one day; "I believe him to be perfectly honest, and I can never think of him unkindly since the day I first saw him, a bright boy in red petticoats, playing with his mother." When Lord Salisbury succeeded to the family eastes, Mr. Gladstone was one his first guests *at Hatfield, and the G. O. M. was heard afterwards* to speak of the "great power and charming and pleasant hosting of Salisbury."

Mr. Chaplin is receiving the pension of £1,200 a year which the death of Mr. Villiers rendered vacant and there are now five well-known public men receiving pensions for political or civil services. Viscount Peel, who earned his pension by many years of patient service in the Speaker's Chair, and has become an earnest temperance reformer in his later years, has a handsome allowance of £4,000 a year *from the public purse.* Viscount Cross, who served the country unpaid as Lord Privy Seal, has a pension of £2,000 to enjoy in his retirement; and there are *two members of the present Cabinet who when out* of office, receive an annual pension. Lord George Hamilton has £2,000 and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *£1,200, though both pensions are suspended while* their recipients are in office.

The pensions of war are, of course, much bigger than those of peace. More than £22,000 a year go in *pensions for naval and military services. The Duke* of Wellington has £4,000 a year because the Duke of long ago Won Waterloo, Lord Seaton has £2,000 Lord Keane, £2,000 Lord Raglan and Lord Napier of Magdala £2,000, and Viscount Hardinge £3,000. Viscount Gough, in addition to his salary as Secretary to the Embassy at Berlin, has a pension of £2,000 a year, and there are two noble lords who hold titles which, as long as the law stands as it is, are worth a fortune to their possessors For ever and ever there is £5,000 a year for Lord Nelson, and £2,000 for Lord Rodney. They are the only perpetual pensions left for Peers, but there are many other allowances which seem to live for ever. We still pay £958 a year on account of the Civil List of George IV., and which belonged originally to the Civil List of William IV.

The lady general has been withdrawn from the ranks of the Filipinos, and has probably settled down by now as a prisoner in the hands of the Americans. She is not the first woman who has led an army since the days of Joan of Arc. There has recently been a monument inaugurated near St. Petersburg to Nadejda Dourova, the famous Russian heroine who achieved great distinction as an officer in a regiment of Lancers, and the American mail not long ago brought news of the death of Mrs. L. H. Seelye, who, as Frank Thompson, flought in the ranks of the Federal Army through the Civil War. Frank Thompson became famous in the Army during the war, and outside the Army afterwards, his book on the campaign reaching a circulation of four hundred thousand copies.

Perhaps the most famous of all women soldiers was Dr. James Burry, a surgeon and inspector of hospitals in the British Army. She has been dead a generation now, but her story still lives in barracks. Dr. Burry became notorious in the Army for her defiance of regulations, and it is said that she would have been dismissed again and again but for her relation to Lord Fitzroy Somerset. On one occasion her sharp tongue brought her into trouble with an aide-de-camp, who afterward became a knight and, duelling not being out of fashion in those days Dr. Burry did not hesitate to fight a duel. She survived the event, and died a sudden death in London, as she was alone in the night. Her grave is to be seen at Kensal Green, and on the tombstone in letters half-worn away, is the inscription:—Dr. James Burry, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. Died 15 July, 1866. Aged 71 years. Only two or three knew her secret, and it was not until many years after her death that the Army knew the identity of Dr. Burry.

The battlefield, not once nor twice, but many times, has set a during example to the stage. What, from the standpoint of the melodramatic, could be more striking than the extraordinary scene witnessed in Mafeking during the siege, then a murderer took command of a rough-and-ready regiment in defence of the town against the Boers? It was on the morning of the great attack by the Boers just before the arrival of relief, and Mr. Winston Churchill has described a remarkable incident which took place during the fight. The issue was hanging in the balance, when General Baden-Powell, as a last resource, threw open the prison and released the European convicts to enable them to take part in the resistance. Each man was armed with a rifle and for a considerable time they fixed on the Boers from the roof of the gaol. Then a bullet shot the gaoler dead and one of the convicts, a murderer under a life sentence, took up his command, and kept the men together until the enemy had been driven off.

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Corpl G Westropp 2nd B B & B I Ajmere	47—3—44
Sergt-Instr W Bishope U B V R Mandalay ..	44
Vol G B Ellis A V K Agra	44
Capt & Adjt, A Begbie C V R C Cawnpore	41 plus 3—44
Oak H G Adamson C L H Etawa ...	44 plus 2—44
Srrgs-Instr E T Garrett 1st P V R Rawalpindi ..	43
Clr-Sergt J E Neuton C V R C Cawnpore ...	43
Lieut F J Pruce O V R Lucknow ...	43
Clr-Sergt T E O Dowd E I R Jamalpore ...	43
Sergt C D Nyss 1st C V R Calcutta ..	41 plus 2—43
Corpl E R Metsohar H V R Hyderabac...	40 plus 3—43
Sergt-Major W L Harwood 3rd C V R Calcutta	42
Capt F McCullogh E I Jamalpere ...	38 plus 4—42
Major Dale V D E I R Cawnpere ...	42—32——41
Clor-Sergt R Batye 1st C V R Calcutta ...	41
Gr. J. Moore K A V Kharachi	41
Corpl R J S Black H V R Hyderabad ...	41
Sergt Major F Hawkes 1st P V R Labore	39 pluis 344
„ W H Hargreaves O L H Lucknow	37 plus 4 — 41
Corpl W Coen C V R C Canwpore ...	43— 3 — 40

Five 49's counted out.
25 Prizes value Rs 150.

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Gr D A Wiles C P D V Calcutta ...	46
Corpl G Hodgkinson C V R C Cawnpore ..	45
Sergt Instr W Bishop U B V R Mandalay	45
Vol A E W Cann 1st C V V Calcutta ...	43 plas2 = 44
Sergt Major A Macdonal C V R C Cawnpore	42 plus 2 = 44
„ T Walsh O V R Lucknow	40 plus 4 — 44
„ G Porter 2nd B B & C I Ajmere	46—3— 43
Sergt W Dunn E I R Tundla	43
H P Gaughan 2nd B B & C I Bandikui	43
Major F Raynor V D 1st P V R Lahore ..	43
Corpl G Westropp 2nd B B & C I Ajmere	45—3 — 42
Sergt Instr J Hildick O V R Lucknow	37 plus 4 — 41
Sergt E P Smith E I R Jamalpore ...	42—6 plus 4 — 40
Sergt Major W L Harwood 3rd C V R Calcutta ...	40
Sergt Instr H Durrant. E I R Tundla ...	40
Lieut F J Pruce O V R Lucknow ...	40
Sergt F F Otto G I P R Vols Bombay	43—6 plas 2 — 39
Sergt Major F Hawkes 1st P V R Lahore ...	39
Gr A E Harris C P D Vols Calcutta ...	39
Sergt Instr H Bird H V R Hyderabad ..	39
Vol G B Ellis A V R Agra ..	39
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw 2nd B B & C I Bandikui	37 plus 2 — 39
Lieut J M Mushet 2nd B B & C I Ajmere	42-6 plus 2 ... 38
Clr Sergt F Bwye 2nd B B & C I Ajmere	42-6 plas 2 — 38

Five 38's counted out.

KURAN READING IN MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. E. Giles contradicted my statement in your contemporary of the 19th inst, saying that I was mistaken. I must confess that at the time of writing my first letter I had no record of the proceedings of the conference of Surat before me to quote the exact words of the Director of Public Instruction, hence I might have misrepresented his words, but the hon. gentleman did not say what he meant by the words he said in favour of Kuran reading amidst a large gathering of three thousand persons collected on the day to listen to his speech on Mahomedan Education. In support of his remarks in favour of Kuran reading. I myself had the honour to say in the midst of deafening cheers that "by the blessings of the Holy Kuran may he soon be knighted as our late popular Director of Public Instruction Mr. J. P. Polle now Sir J. P. Polle, has been" I shall very gladly withdraw my statement if the hon. gentleman will explain to me what he meant by his words uttered in favour of Kuran reading in the conference.—Yours, &c.

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI.

Bo[illegible] 22-2-02.

[illegible] has seventy-five dogs to every 1,000 of [illegible]ants. Then follow Ireland with seventy-[illegible]land with thirty-eight, Germany with [illegible] Sweden with eleven. There are [illegible] in Germany, 1,500,000 in Russia, France [illegible] Turkey.

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Thousands of words are treated as subjects, and dealt with in an encyclopædic manner, many of these encyclopædic articles comprising 3,000 to 5,000 words, in some cases, even more. Its scientific information is recent and authentic. Every subject dealt with received the attention of an expert. The Century is, in fact, not less the work of Scientists, Artists, Historians, Engineers, Physicians, Lawyers, etc., than it is the work of lexicographers. It is a brilliant triumph of expert scholarship.

The Encyclopædic range of the Century is the feature which has caused this excellent work to appeal to so many subscribers at home, and is its special characteristic. It is a tremendous store-house of compact and quickly accessible information—information that is often difficult to find in a large encyclopædia. A few instances will make this clear. Under what heading shall we look for terms like "the law of perseverance," and Halifax law, or "stranger's fever, or "natural" printing? Does a "harmonic engine," like a "harmonic triad," belong under music or mechanics? what is a "renal impression—a "leaf bridge," a "long' scale, an "erecting glass," an "eye point"?

Very often matters like these, especially where they approach to simple definition of otherwise intelligible terms, are not to be found in an encyclopædia, nor is it possible to find them in any other dictionary. In The Century 50,000 of such special phrases or special technical usages of familiar words are defined and illustrated.

Under the word *telegraph*, the Morse, the Duplex, the Electric, and thirteen other kinds of telegraphs are described. Under the word *case* there are thirty-six famous trials recorded, many of which lie outside of encyclopædic treatment. So under the word *war* forty-seven of the most famous struggles of history are noted and their dates given. Under the word *nerve* forty-eigth kinds of nerves are defined.

It is not too much to say that many special fields are covered more completely in The Century Dictionary than in special and technical works. The physician is not supposed to consult a dictionary for terms in medicine, nor a clergyman for terms of theology, nor a lawyer for matters of law, nor a mechanic for names of machines, but the physician, the clergyman, the lawyer, the mechanic, the specialist of every kind, finds in The Century Dictionary not merely a compendium of general knowledge, but a precise and exhaustive resume of what might be called the vernacular of his own speciality.

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To The "TIMES,"
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BOMBAY.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Loiseau, of the Societe d'Horticulture, Montreuil, and other growers have patronised a new apparatus for preserving fruit by refrigeration, which is held to be free from the drawbacks of the ordinary cold storage chambers. The fruits are frozen directly by surrounding their metallic cylinders with freezing mixture. Peaches treated in this way were found good after 80 days. They can, however, by using this method be kept for three months, especially if plucked a little before they are ripe. In taking the fruit from the refrigerator a sudden change of temperature should be avoided. The apparatus is the invention of MM. Coeblin and Dousne, and has been patented. Possibly it might be useful in the fruit trade with the Colonies. Imported bananas and other soft fruits are not very palatable at present.

The Welsbach Company of New Jersey, U. S., have introduced a gasoline burner with a Welsbach incandescent mantle, as in the case of gas burners. The gasoline is contained in a small neat reservoir attached and the burner vaporises it. The light is 100 candles and costs about one-fifth of a cent per hour. For one cent a night it thus gives the advantages of a city gas light with less trouble than an ordinary kerosene lamp. The new lamp is edourless and smokeless, and does not discolour the ceiling.

Dr. Eckenberg, of Gothenburg, has invented an apparatus for turning milk into powder, like flour, but having all the qualities of milk, except moistness. It is not affected by weather, if kept dry, and it neither sours nor ferments. It can be transported in cans, barrels, bags, &c., and being made from skim milk can be sold at about 6d. a pound. Samples were exhibited at the Academy of Agriculture, Gothenburg.

The "American Naturalist" contains an account of the kangaroo rat whose discovery we formerly mentioned. This new American rodent has pouches in its cheeks which it can turn inside out to clean. It burrows very quickly, getting out of sight in less than a minute. The strong kangaroo-like hindlegs throw out the soil which its forepaws dislodge.

The steam turbine is coming more and more into use for driving dynamos. A combined turbine and dynamo has been introduced by the Electricitats Actien Gesellschaft, of Laumeyer and Co., Frankfort, Germany.

M. Schreiber, of the Observatory of Kalocsa, has invented a recorder of thunderstorms on the principle of the coherer used in wireless telegraphy. It has worked well, and was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. There are now at least three apparatus of the kind.

The Hon. Rollo Russell in a paper on the Reduction of Town Fogs in the "Nineteenth Century, &c," divides them into (1) Damp fog, or mist, from the ground up to about 1,000 feet, with dust particles not numerous, and clearer in the town than the country; (2) Damp fog, or mist, dense in the country but may be slight in London, especially if the fall of temperature is not great. Such a fog in mid-winter tends to dissolve during day in the country and thicken in town; (3) Dense dry fog with low temperature following a very cold night. It is anticyclonic in character, and the lowest strata are much colder than the strata up to 1,000 feet. Such fogs are the most frequent and serious in London, and their approach can easily be foretold; (4) Occasional fogs after severe frost, when a warm southerly wind displaces the cold air near the surface. This is the densest kind of fog, and most dangerous to traffic, but is the least dangerous to health. He thinks administrative regulation for fogs more wanted than scientific inquiry, but recommends the use of small balloons, with self-recording apparatus, to explore the atmosphere.

Science has an anthropological paper by Mr. Paul Carus on the cross as a symbol. Crosses are prehistoric, and of the same form, but of different meaning. The Christian cross is unique in its conception. The old Roman cross for punishment had sometimes, but not always, the form of an irregular thwart. The cross of Christ may have been of this kind, since he bore it, but Mr. Carus is not certain. Christianity adopted the thwart form, which was already a wide-spread symbol in Egypt, Assyria, India, and elsewhere.

Professor Joly, of Dublin, has invented a new sort of electric furnace, or crucible. The heat is supplied, not by the electric arc, as usual, but by the electric current passing through platinum wires embedded in the walls.

There is to be another automobile show in the Grand Palais, this year, especially for alcohol motors. The De Dion-Bouten Company will exhibit their new alcohol motor in domestic use, making butter, corking bottles, sawing wood, &c. De Santos-Dumont's balloon with which he won the Deutsch Prize will be on view.

It is reported that a member of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan has discovered by experiments on guinea pigs that electricity promotes the growth of tissue or the quantity of flesh. Guinea pigs kept in an electrified cage gain in weight 10 per cent. more than others in ordinary conditions. We hope there is no mistake, but should like more proof of this result.

Captain Bernier, the Canadian who is fitting out an Arctic expedition, has raised £20,000 for it, including £1,500 from the Dominion Government, and £1,000 from Lord Strathcona. It seems, he is trying to raise £10,000 more in this country.

The American proposal to complete the Panama Canal rather than build the Nicaraguan Canal is doubtless owing in part to the offer of the Panama Canal Company to sell its properties for 40,000,000 dollars. The Nicaraguan Canal would, in the circumstances, cost 5,000,000 dollars more than the Panama Canal, and over 1,000,000 dollers a year more to maintain.

Sir Norman Lockyer, in "Nature," dealing with the proposed British Academy, seems to favour its inclusion in one organisation with some enlarged Royal Society. In this matter we might do worse than follow the French, with their Institute of which the Academie des Sciences (corresponding to our Royal Society) is a branch. Moreover, the Institute comprises not merely the dry bones of literature, the historical, philosophical, and philogical studies, which are the object of the British Academy, but living literature. In fact, the poets, dramatists, novelists and critics are the best known members of it. This would bring literature in line with art and science, as represented by the Royal Academy and the Royal Society. We can hardly approve of the title British Academy, since there is a Royal Academy nor should we like to see Royal Society cover it. The Royal Society might content itself with being a department of a British Institute or Institution.

The "Electrical World and Engineer" has an article on the recent automobile show, New York. One light moter car ("runabout") of the Electrical Vehicle Company, New York, going about 42 miles at a speed of 16 miles an hour, was driven by an "Exide" battery. Another of the American Bicycle Company runs for four hours at a speed of 18 miles. The Americans are developing the electrical motor car more than other nations.

The Draper's Company, in memory of Professor Viriamu Jones have given £700 for a determination of the unit of electrical resiptance, according to his improved method. The experiments will be supervised by Professor W. E. Ayrton, F. R. S.

Vaccination has one feature in common with beer—viz., that it is impossible te lay down a satisfactory technical definition of either. The Metropolitan Asylums Board statisticians have accustomed us to take the scar area as a guide to the efficacy of previous vaccination. To this practice there are sundry weighty objections. They are weighty because the adoption of an untrustworthy indication of effective vaccination is sure to furnish the antivaccination party with an arm to use against us. It may safely be asserted that neither the size nor the depth of the scar has any necessary relationship to the specific nature of the previous inoculation; indeed it is quite possible that extremely well-marked cicatrices are the result of suppuration caused by the intrusion of pyogenic microbes at, or subsequent to, the inoculation. Every vaccinator of experience will confirm the statement that a typical vaccination may run its course, leaving hardly any visible scar, provided that the operation was performed aseptically and remained free from septic disturbance. It is, moreover, highly probable that the intrusion of pyogenic organisms in any quantity mitigates, and may even destroy the specific action of vaccine lymph, an assumption which would amply suffice to explain the exceptional instances of vaccination or revaccination not protecting against a subsequent attack of small-pox.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

THE PERFECTION OF NATURE AND ART.

Manufactured by a special process, securing high concentration of the nutritive, stimulating and refreshing properties of the finest Cocoa Beans,

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is to-day in daily regular use in every country in the world. Try it, you will find it the most nourishing, digestible and delicious of all Cocoas, besides being

THE MOST ECONOMICAL IN USE.

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LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

Per 100 Rs. 4.	Rs. 2-12.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 2-4.	Rs. 1-8.	Re 1.

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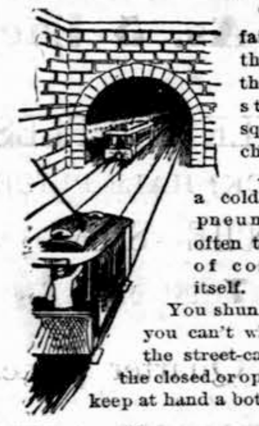
PERFECT
DIGESTION
is the high road to health and can best be obtained by a regular use of the world-renowned extract of roots and barks known as
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Mr. George Bath, Trefusis Villa, Windmill Road, New Brompton, Kent, writing on March 9th, 1901, says: "For twenty years I suffered all the horrors of chronic indigestion—fierce racking pains in the head, an awful sense of sinking in the stomach, fulness at the chest, sleeplessness, and extreme nervous depression. But now, thanks to Seigel's Syrup, I am in good health again, indeed I seem to be getting younger every day. Seigel's Syrup has added years of happiness to my life."



That man failed to shut the door, and the strong draft struck you squarely in the chest.

A draft means a cold, a cough, pneumonia, and often the beginning of consumption itself.

You shun a draft. But you can't when riding in the street-cars; either in the closed or open cars. Then keep at hand a bottle of

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name Thomas Wilkinson and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

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Steel, Rs. 5. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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THE PROGRESSIVE DRAPERS,
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SALE CONTINUES
UNTIL
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Do not fail to send for
SPECIAL LIST OF
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Acquaintance with our Sale will grow into strong friendship with our goods.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE
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We want every one in your Presidency to send us an order during this great sale. The goods are new fresh and up-to date and considerably reduced in Price, and so confident are we that you will appreciate our Bargains that we know you will become a regular and well pleased customer of ours.

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HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Egyptian Cigarette Indusrty.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

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LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
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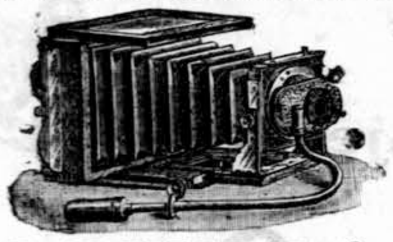

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the
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LIPTONS WHISKIES

THE BEST IN INDIA.

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TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWLS

No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9¼ inches, Rs. 5[illegible].

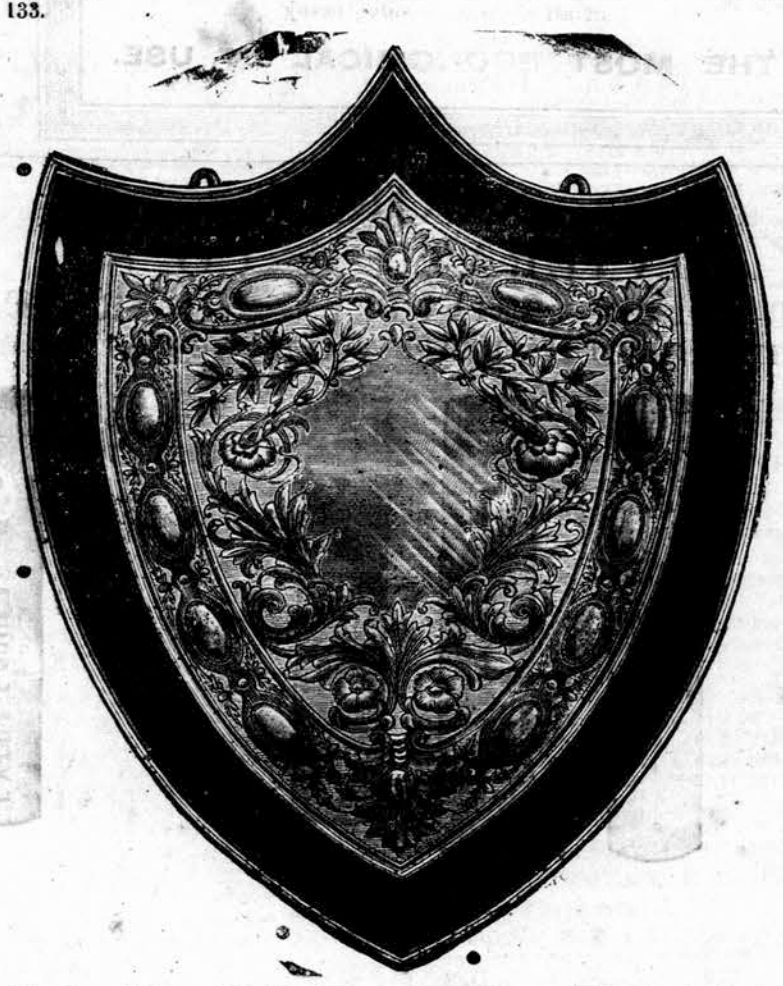
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4¼ inches, Rs 133.

No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.

No 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23¼ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

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GENERAL SALE CLOSED.

BUT During the remaining days of this Month (which ends our financial year) we shall offer to our Town and Suburban Customers

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Of Goods in which we are overstocked or shop-soiled and wish to dispose of before stock-taking on the 28th instant.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS.

LADIES' GAUZE VESTS,
Slightly soiled. Original price Re. 1/4
SALEPRICE FOR THIS WEEK, AS. 12 EACH.

LADIES' LACE SCARFS
in cream, and white, 50 inhces long.
SALE PRICE FOR THIS WEEK, AS. 9 EACH.

Coloured Silk Chiffon and Lace Bows. All at As. 2 Each.

Washing Oxford Ties, Washing Derby Ties, As. 5 Each.

TAPESTRY CARPET, GOOD DESIGN,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE, Rs. 1/4 per yard.
EMBROIDERED COSTUME PIECES
in fine Swiss Muslin, Rs. 12/12 Each.

FASHIONABLE SILK RUFFLES
IN WHITE, ALSO BLACK, HALF PRICE.
HANDSOME BROCHE SILKS
in rich colours, Rs. 1/7 per yard.

SOME GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY at half and Quarter prices.

REMNANTS OF SILK LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS AND DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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Each may be Good in his Degree
BUT

THE Famous "TOWN END ROYAL CYCLES' are first and best. First in excellence of design, work, and finish, and best because of their great Durability, which causes one of them to outcast several Cycles of inferior makes.

All this you can prove by simply calling at
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Stone Enamelling ....Rs. 7
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Repairs executed according to the most recent method

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
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The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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